REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1933-1934

(Ending 30th June 1934)

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PREFATORY NOTE

THE Report is divided into two Parts. Part I "The General Summary" describes in narrative form the events of the year. In Part II, a detailed account is given of the various branches of the Administration.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE

YEAR 1933-34 ENDING 30TH JUNE 1934

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY.

General and Political.

1. The Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms held its sittings in London and the Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail, attended them. *Rajakaryaprasakta, Diwan Bahadur*, Sir M. N. Krishna Rao who was acting as Dewan, retired from service on the return of Sir Mirza Ismail from London, and Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari was confirmed as Second Member of Council.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, visited Mysore in December 1933.

The State was free from political disturbances of any kind or other serious disturbances of the public peace during the year.

There was an increase in the number of newspapers and periodicals. The tone of the Press was generally sober.

Seasonal and economic conditions.

2. The rainfall during the year being more than the normal average and timely and well distributed, seasonal conditions were favourable for agricultural operations throughout the State and the yield of crops was

generally good. Most of the tanks in the State received an adequate supply of water. There was no scarcity of fodder or of drinking water anywhere. But, these elements of agricultural prosperity were to some extent offset by the fall in the prices of agricultural commodities which began in the year 1930 and is still continuing, further weakening the staying power of the agriculturist. For over a decade since 1920, the prices of all commodities had remained at a high level and the people increased their commitments by raising their standard of living and by borrowing more and more on the assurance of the higher income and the higher security that the lands offered. The abnormal and sudden fall in the commodity prices which, in many cases, was as much as nearly a half of the original value, reduced to an appreciable extent, the income of the agriculturists and they could not easily adjust themselves to the altered conditions. The effect of the fall has not been felt uniformly by all agricultural classes. It has been comparatively light in the case of the smaller landholders and peasant proprietors and cultivating tenants as the bulk of the produce grown by them is meant for their own consumption. Their cash requirements are mostly met from the income derived from other sources. The owners of large holdings and the middle classes generally were more seriously affected by the fall in prices. Special measures of relief sanctioned by Government from time to time have gone some way to help the raiyats. Some measures are necessary for relieving them from the burden of the huge debt and interest payments. The effect of the depression on the agriculturists has its repercussions on the traders and other moneylending classes also. The latter have been finding it hard to realise either the principal or the interest from the agriculturists debtor.

Labour was generally available in all the districts. The rates of daily wages of labour remained practically

unchanged. The trade depression and fall in the prices of commodities, particularly foodgrains, have had hardly any effect on the rates of wages of labour and cart hire. The relations between the employers and workmen were cordial throughout the year.

Representative Assembly.

3. The general elections to the Representative Assembly were held in the month of March 1934 and the reconstituted Assembly met in June 1934. There were two sessions of the Assembly. At the first session which began on the 30th September 1933, the general principles of the following Bills were placed before the Assembly:—

(i) The Bill to amend the Criminal Tribes Regulation, VII of 1916.

(ii) The Bill to further amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

(iii) The Bill to provide for the fostering and development of the sugar industry and for safeguarding the interests of sugar-cane cultivators in Mysore State.

The second was rejected and the other two were accepted.

At the second session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following Bills:—

(i) The Bill to further amend the Land Revenue Code, 1888.

(ii) The Bill to provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on matches.

(iii) The Bill to provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on sugar.

(iv) The Mysore Extradition Bill.

The general principles of the first two and the fourth Bills were accepted while the third was rejected. Besides discussing the budget, the Assembly discussed several resolutions and representations.

Legislative Council.

4. The general elections to the Legislative Council were also held in March 1934 and the reconstituted Council met in June 1934.

There were two sessions of the Legislative Council and the deliberations lasted eleven days. Eight Bills were placed before the Council, of which five were finally passed and the remaining three were read in Council and referred to select committees. Seven Regulations received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year. Some of them are measures of importance. The Copyright Regulation brings the law of copyright in Mysore into line with that in force in British India. The Matches (Excise Duty) Regulation and the Sugar (Excise Duty) Regulation provide for the imposition of excise duties on matches and sugar. Of the Bills introduced into the Legislative Council, the important ones are the Extradition Bill which is intended to place on a statutory basis, the procedure and rules for extradition in Mysore, and the Sugar Industries Safeguarding Bill which is intended to provide for the development of the sugar industry and for safeguarding the interests of sugar-cane cultivators in Mysore.

Two hundred and thirty-three questions were admitted, and answers to 204 were printed and placed on the table. There were 222 cut motions tabled for discussion at the time of voting on demands and additional and supplementary demands. All the demands, except one for a sum of Rs. 5,000 under Land Revenue which was withdrawn, were passed. Eleven resolutions were moved and discussed.

Crime and Police.

5. The strength of the Police force was 954 officers and 5,485 men. The number of men trained in the Police Training School was 234 against 482 in the previous year. The strength of the Provincial Reserve Force was 54 officers and 537 men. The number of cognisable offences reported during the year was 15,417 against 14,376 in 1932-33. Including the cases pending at the beginning of the year, the number of cases that had to be disposed of was 19,642 against 17,995 in the previous year.

Though there was an increase in the crime reported, it was handled with better success than in the previous year; the percentage of convictions which was 64·9 as against 64·1 in the previous year, and the percentage of the value of property recovered to that lost which was 45·1 against 38·1. The causes that contributed to an increase in crime were low prices and economic depression, and better reporting and registration of crime as in the previous year.

As a step towards the reclamation of criminal tribes, an abeyance system of exempting men of good antecedents from the operations of the Criminal Tribes Regulation was sanctioned.

Criminal Justice.

6. The number of courts exercising criminal jurisdiction including 18 Benches of Honorary Magistrates was 67. The number of offences of all kinds reported decreased from 27,096 to 24,270 while there was an increase in the number of cases returned as true. The average duration of cases in the stipendiary Magistrates' Courts was 53·6 against 52·6 in the previous year, while in the case of Benches of Honorary Magistrates it was 39·7 days against 66·1 in the previous year. Sentences of death were passed in two cases, in one of which the sentence was confirmed by the High Court and in the other it was reduced to transportation for life. Twelve persons were sentenced to transportation for life against 25 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

7. Besides the High Court, there were 39 Civil Courts and 178 Village Munsiffs' Courts. The number of suits instituted and disposed of were 37,780 and 41,755 respectively. The number of appeals disposed of was 1,326 against 1,064 in the previous year. The average duration of appeals was 462·4 days as in the previous year.

Prisons.

8. There were two jails in the State including the Sub-Jail at Mysore. The number of lock-ups was 51 as in the previous year. The daily average of convicts in jails

was 660·71 against 654·40 in the previous year. Government have ordered the issue of rice to such of the convicts as are unaccustomed to ragi.

Land Administration.

9. The rain-fall during the year was more than the normal average and the tanks in the State received an adequate supply of water. The yield of crops was generally good. There was an increase in the area under paddy which was 773,971 acres against 778,563 in 1932-33. There was a decrease of 26,723 acres in the area under ragi, 16,983 acres under horse-gram and 11,182 acres under cotton. Several measures of relief to agriculturists were sanctioned by Government from time to time to ease the situation and the collection of land revenue was made easy. Out of Rs. 1,46,42,481, including arrears due to Government, the amount of land revenue collected was Rs. 1,20,70,431. The Record of Rights Scheme was introduced during the year into six taluks and one sub-taluk. The total number of taluks in which the scheme has been introduced is 49. The Government have directed that the entire responsibility for the preparation of the record of rights should rest with the Land Records Department.

Registration and Stamps.

10. The total number of Sub-Registry Offices is 82 as in the previous year. The number of documents registered was 121,497 against 134,345 in the year 1932-33. The revenue of the Department was Rs. 2,62,035 against Rs. 3,04,404 in the previous year.

The revenue from stamps was Rs. 19,32,521 against Rs. 21,69,791 in the preceding year.

Co-operation and Joint Stock Companies.

11. As a result of economic depression there was a decline in the number of Co-operative Societies from 2,188 to 2,088. But the number of members has increased from 144,481 to 146,447, while the amount of loans issued decreased from Rs. 1,04,52,935 to Rs. 1,00,87,038. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 29,02,454 was given for productive purposes, Rs. 28,78,451 for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 16,89,950

for purchase, construction and repairs of houses and Rs. 15,41,141 for non-productive purposes. The number of members of the Mysore Land Mortgage Bank was 202 against 368 in the previous year. The number of Land Mortgage Societies was 15 as in the previous year.

The number of joint stock companies working at the close of the year was 147. Of these, 54 were for banking, loans and insurance, five were engaged in transit and transport, and the rest were engaged in trade and manufacture. During the year, 28 companies increased their capital and 17 reduced their capital.

Local Self-Government.

12. There were 106 municipalities as in the previous year. Of these, two were city municipalities, 38 were town municipalities and 66 were minor municipalities. The revenue and expenditure of the municipal councils were Rs. 34,43,000 and Rs. 32,73,000, respectively. Government made a grant of Rs. 35,000 for water supply and Rs. 40,000 for improvement works.

The number of District Boards was eight as in the previous year. Their revenue and expenditure was Rs. 22,06,366 and Rs. 23,90,993, respectively. The Sanitary Board constituted under the Mysore Mines Regulation for the Kolar Gold Fields area was reconstituted during the year.

The number of Village Panchayets in the State increased from 10,604 to 11,266. In addition to the levy of obligatory taxes, eight Village Panchayets were permitted to levy optional taxes. The revenue demand of the Panchayets including arrears was Rs. 46,59,892. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 10,63,333 including remissions, was realized. Out of the Government grant of Rs. 56,800 for Rural Re-construction Schemes, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was placed at the disposal of the Village Panchayets for undertaking improvement works. In addition, a sum of Rs. 50,100

for tube wells was allotted by Government. Electric lights were installed in 42 villages and power for irrigation was supplied to one Village Panchayet. Village Panchayets continued to evince keen interest in providing water facilities in villages and improving their sanitary condition.

Agriculture and Sericulture.

13. There was a decrease of 48,549 acres in the area under crop. The decrease is reported to be due to relinquishments and resumptions of land by Government. The percentage of fallow land to the area under occupation was 17·07 against 16·8 per cent in the previous year. For coffee, areca nut and sugar-cane in the malnad, the rains were heavy and favoured disease which was kept down, to a great extent, by timely and extensive spraying. The yield of these crops was below normal. The yield of paddy and sugar-cane was good in the maidan districts. The area under sugar-cane was 42,281 acres. The area under sugar-cane in the Irwin Canal Area showed an increase and the Mysore Sugar Company has decided to increase the crushing capacity of its plant to 1,400 tons per day. Attention was devoted to the borer pest of sugar-cane in the Irwin Canal Area. The two schemes subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, *viz.*, breeding of thick sugar-cane and enquiry into the cost of cultivation of sugar-cane and cotton continue to receive attention.

One of the Amrut Mahal herds of cattle was disbanded during the year. Since 1931, the number has been reduced from 19 to 10.

The mortality under rinderpest is the lowest on record being 976 out of a total mortality 15,203 due to contagious diseases. The mortality from black-quarter and anthrax has also decreased.

The Serum Institute was engaged, as usual, in the preparation of sera and vaccines which were supplied to the Civil Veterinary Department and to several places outside the State. The sales of the Institute realized Rs. 1,77,706.

The silk industry continued to suffer from the competition of cheap foreign silk. Imports of raw silk, silk yarn and artificial silk yarn have gone up considerably, the chief exporting country being Japan. The Government of India have granted a certain measure of protection under the Tariff Act. Government have appointed a Board of Sericulture to advise them in regard to the development of the Silk Industry.

Forest.

14. The area of the State Forests increased from 3,414·54 sq. miles to 3,471·86 sq. miles. The Forest Department paid special attention to the cultivation of plants of economic value. The work of restocking the existing plantations and afforestation received considerable attention. The revenue realised by the sale of timber was Rs. 8,73,132 against Rs. 7,55,655 in the previous year. The total Forest revenue actually realised was Rs. 25,46,707 against Rs. 24,00,903 in the previous year. The market for tangadi, kakke barks and other minor forest produce was poor.

Industries, Trade and Commerce.

15. Owing to lack of demand for the products of the Mysore Iron Works, all sections of the factory were worked below their capacity. The Steel Protection Bill of the Government of India, extending protection for Indian iron and steel products for seven years till March 1941, was passed in July 1934. The Government have decided on the addition of a plant for the manufacture of steel and steel articles at Bhadravati and necessary steps have been taken. The plant is expected to be ready for operation in October 1935. The Porcelain Factory manufactured insulators and other electrical materials worth Rs. 20,417 for the Electrical Department. The Industrial and Testing Laboratory manufactured and supplied medicines worth Rs. 29,138-2-2 to the Government Medical Stores. Samples of materials sent by the Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee were analysed in the Laboratory. Articles of the value of Rs. 39,586 were

manufactured in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute which imparts instruction in Arts and Crafts. Besides this Institute, there are nine Government industrial schools and five aided industrial schools. There were ten Home Industries Institutions aided by Government. Knitting, sewing, embroidery, weaving, tailoring, rattan work and cloth printing are among the arts taught in these institutions.

The Gold Mining Companies and the Textile Mills in the State have been devoting much attention to the question of ameliorating the conditions of labour. There were 199 factories governed by the Factories Regulation. Housing accommodation was provided for workers in 23 factories. There was no labour disturbance in the State during the year. The supply of labour was good but the demand was not steady.

There was a rise in the imports of gram, pulses, kerosine oil, angles, bars and beams. Imports of wheat maintained the level of the previous year. There was a fall in the imports of castor seeds, cocoanuts, gingelly oil, petrol, raw cotton, cotton piece-goods, twist and yarn. The value of cotton, silk and woollen piece goods and kamblies exported from the State increased. There were increases, also, in the exports of paddy, gram, pulses, arecanut, white sugar, brown sugar, fresh fruits, vegetables, copra, cotton seeds and groundnuts.

Geology and Mines.

16. The number of mining leases was 36 as in the previous year, and the number of gold mines that were working was four. The rate of royalty payable to Government under the Mining Leases by the Gold Mining Companies has been revised. The market for manganese, chromite and minerals other than gold continued to be dull. The number of mining accidents during the year was 284, of which 36 were fatal. The number of deaths due to accidents was 33 against 35 in the previous year. During the year, there were 35 accidents due to explosives

resulting in the death of 13 persons and serious injury to 49. The work of administering the Petroleum Regulation was transferred from the Director of Industries and Commerce to the Chief Inspector of Mines and Explosives. Rules for the possession and transport of carbide of calcium have been issued.

Education and the University.

17. The number of schools and scholars in the State increased from 6,746 and 2,97,099 to 6,761 and 297,698 respectively. There was an increase in the number of Middle and Primary Schools. The number of High Schools remained unaltered. No fees are charged in the Primary and Middle Schools. There were 585 separate schools for girls, and the strength of the schools was 35,814. Girls are given the concession of paying half the usual fee in the high school classes. In addition to this, a large number of scholarships are given for the encouragement of women's education. The total amount spent on the education of women was Rs. 6,93,209.

There were 865 Primary and Middle Schools for Mahomedan boys and girls. Mahomedan boys are required to pay only half the usual rates of fees in High Schools and Colleges. There were 588 special schools for the education of pupils belonging to Depressed classes. The system of maintaining separate primary schools for the Depressed classes is being discouraged wherever it is possible to do so.

There are ten Government Industrial Schools, five Aided Industrial Schools and four Agricultural Schools. The School of Engineering provides a course in Civil Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Shorthand, Typewriting and other commercial subjects are taught in the Institute of Commerce. There are two special schools for defectives where training is given to deaf mutes and the blind.

The results of the Public Examinations were satisfactory, the percentage of passes in the S. S. L. C. and

the Middle School Examinations being 64 and 45·1 per cent respectively. Scouting continued to be popular and there were 13,238 boy scouts and 1,000 girl guides.

Medical Inspection of students, which has been discontinued for sometime except in Mysore and Bangalore, was revived during the year and conducted in certain localities in each District.

The total expenditure on Public Instruction including University Education was Rs. 69,24,539.

Public Works and Irrigation.

18. The posts of Chief Engineer, Public Works Department and Chief Engineer, Krishnarajasagara, were combined, and the Chief Engineer was appointed Secretary to Government for the Public Works, Electrical and Railway Departments. To assist the Chief Engineer, a Deputy Chief Engineer has been appointed.

The Hospital at Hassan, the Radiological Block in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Ophthalmic Ward and Children's Ward attached to the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were completed. The construction of the Vani Vilas Hospital, the Puttanna Chetty Town Hall and the Jubilee Technological Institute at Bangalore is progressing.

The bridge across the Hemavathi near Akkihebbal was opened by His Highness the Maharaja and named Narasimharaja Bridge. The construction of a girder bridge across the Kabbini near T.-Narsipur was undertaken during the year. The Government of India have agreed to contribute Rs. 1,73,000 or half the cost of the work whichever is less from the reserve of the Petrol Tax Fund. The deviation of the Madras-Cannanore Road near Mandya was completed.

The construction of a permanent waste weir, flood sluices and other improvements to the Chamarajendra Reservoir at Thippagondanahalli is progressing. The number of major and minor tanks restored during the year were 11 and 62 respectively.

On the Krishnarajasagar Dam, all the automatic gates on the waste weir have been constructed. Land acquisition work has been limited to the 120 feet contour of the reservoir for the present. With the installation of fountains and floodlights, the terrace gardens have become a most attractive feature of the place. The works so far carried out on the main Irwin Canal and its branches have afforded irrigation facilities for about 56,000 acres. All the work relating to the first section of the Irwin Canal and the Tunnel Section was completed. The work on the Maddur Branch and the Keragode Branch which take off from the main canal is progressing. Extension and improvement of irrigation under the existing channels also progressed satisfactorily.

Electrical Department.

19. The electrification of four towns was completed besides a large number of villages near Bangalore, Mysore, Kankanhalli and Kolar Gold Field. The Government have decided to supply electric power to the Iron Works at Bhadravati from Sivasamudram.

Railways.

20. The length of the lines worked by the State was 460·06 miles and that worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway was 271·56 miles. The Railway from Arasalu to Anandapuram, a distance of 9·33 miles was opened for traffic.

Revenue and Finance

21. The total revenue realised during the year amounted to Rs. 3,42,87,244 showing an increase of Rs. 4,59,721 over the realisations of the previous year. The expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 3,65,08,875 which is in excess of that of the previous year by Rs. 8·93 lakhs. The actual transactions of the year have resulted in a total revenue deficit of Rs. 22·22 lakhs against the budget anticipation of Rs. 21·55 lakhs.

On the receipt side as compared with 1932-33, there was a fall in income under Land Revenue, Forest, Excise and Stamp, while there was an increase under Mining Royalty and Miscellaneous and other receipts. On the

expenditure side, there was a decrease under Commercial Services and Public Works, while there was an increase under Administration, Public Instruction and Miscellaneous.

The scales of pay of Gazetted Officers of almost all Departments and of the subordinate executive staff in some have been revised to economise expenditure. The revision is expected to result in course of time in a reduction of expenditure by about Rs. 3½ lakhs per annum.

Excise.

22. There was a decrease of Rs. 1·14 lakhs under excise revenue, the fall being under arrack duty and shop rent. This was partly counterbalanced by an increased revenue under ganja and other receipts. The Distillery has been ordered to be shifted from Bangalore to Mandya. The contract for manufacture and supply of liquors has been granted to the Mysore Sugar Company on certain conditions. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-14-6.

Births and Deaths.

23. The birth-rate slightly increased from 17·79 to 17·99. The death-rate increased from 13·57 to 16·17. The rate of infant mortality was 99·50. The chief causes of mortality were fevers and plague.

Public Health.

24. The public health during the year was generally good. Plague was prevalent in all the districts, but the mortality was slightly less than in 1932. There was a slight decrease in the mortality for smallpox also. Vaccination was pushed on with greater activity. Malaria prevailed in a severe form in the Malnad Districts. Free distribution of quinine was continued. Six new water works were installed and four existing water-supply systems were improved.

Medical.

25. The total number of medical institutions working in the State, at the end of the year 1933, was 280. The number of patients treated in all the Hospitals and Dispensaries was 41,96,638. The Unani and Ayurvedic

Dispensaries treated 11,66,394 patients. The greatest prevailing diseases which were treated were malaria and diseases of the digestive system. The total expenditure on medical relief was Rs. 14·31 lakhs.

PART II

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES, AND PHYSICAL FEATURES — reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for the year 1911-12.

For particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION, AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS — reference is invited to paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for the year 1907-08 and also to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for the year 1923-24.

(i) Movements of His Highness the Maharaja, His Highness the Yuvaraja, the Dewan and the Members of Government.

His Highness the Maharaja paid visits to Melkote in March 1934, and to Bangalore in April and June 1934. He opened the new bridge at Akkihebbal, across the Hemavati River and the new town of Krishnarajanagar (Yedatore) on the 21st December 1933, and the 16th June 1934, respectively. He also opened the Sir Muthia Chettiar Ophthalmic Ward and the Balaraj Urs Children's Ward at the Krishnarajendra Hospital in Mysore City on the 22nd June 1934. He laid the foundation stone of St. Philomena's Church at Mysore on 28th October 1933.

Movement of His Highness the Yuvaraja.

2. His Highness the Yuvaraja returned from Europe in the first week of September 1933. His Highness opened the Mysore State Co-operators' Conference at Mysore on the 26th September and the Sericultural Conference at Channapatna on the 26th November. In the last week of December, he went to Madras and stayed there till about the third week of January 1934. From there

he went to Trivandrum as the guest of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore for the Princess's wedding there. On his way back he stayed at Trichur and Ernaculam for about four days and visited Madura. On the 20th March 1934, His Highness opened the Co-operative Society building at Periyapatna. His Highness again went to Europe in the first week of April 1934 and returned to India in the last week of May.

Movements of the Dewan and Members of Council.

3. The Dewan, *Amin-ul-mulk*, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, returned from England in the latter part of August 1933 at the conclusion of the sittings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms. He inspected the progress of the works at the Thippagondanahalli Reservoir near Bangalore, on the 28th of the same month, and visited Devanhalli on the 9th September 1933 to switch on the electric lights of the town. Later in the month, he proceeded to Mysore to attend the Dasara Durbars and the session of the Representative Assembly. In October 1933, he inspected the Krishnarajasagara and Thippagondanahalli Reservoirs and visited Krishnarajanagar and Krishnarajpete. He performed also the opening ceremony of the new school building at Hosaholalu near Krishnarajpete and inspected the Akkihebbal bridge. In November 1933, he visited Chintamani, where he opened the new High School building and switched on the electric lights. At the beginning of December 1933, he visited Mysore in connection with the visit of H. E. the Viceroy. He also attended the opening ceremony of the Akkihebbal bridge by His Highness the Maharaja during the month. In the middle of February 1934, he visited Mysore and inspected Krishnarajasagara. Later in the month, he proceeded on a tour of inspection in Shimoga District. In the beginning of March 1934, he visited Bhadravati, Sulekere and Channagiri, in the course of his tour, in the Shimoga District. In the middle of that month, he visited Dodballapur to open the local water-works. He also visited Malur in Kolar District to open the water-works and switch on the electric lights of the town. Later he left for Delhi on State business and returned at the end of the month. In the early part of April 1934, the Dewan visited Krishnarajanagar to open the Maternity Hospital and a school, and in the middle of the month he left for Ootacamund. In the beginning of May 1934, he returned from Ootacamund and inspected the Krishnarajasagara and the Thippagondanahalli Reservoirs.

He proceeded to Bombay on the 19th May to attend a meeting of the Princes and Ministers. Returning from Bombay at the end of the month, he visited Bhadravati and Shimoga, where he laid the foundation stone of the Maternity Hospital and the Out-patient Dispensary. In June 1934, he visited Mysore to attend His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday Durbars and the budget session of the Representative Assembly. He also visited Krishnarajanagar in the same month to attend the opening ceremony of the new town by His Highness the Maharaja.

4. *Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. Matthan, First Member of Council, visited certain parts of the T.-Narsipur and Chamrajnagar taluks of the Mysore District in August 1933 and inspected the taluk office at T.-Narsipur. In the same month he visited Chintamani taluk, in the Kolar District, inspected offices and institutions in the taluk and opened a combined dispensary at Chelur. He visited Sivasamudram in November 1933. He inspected the Kunigal Stud Farm and the Chrome Mines at Byrapore in the Channarayapatna taluk in Hassan District in March 1934. He also visited Mandya in May 1934 to study the problems connected with the development of the area under the Irwin Canal. Having been appointed as Chairman of the Board of Management of the Mysore Iron Works in September 1933, he visited the Works at Bhadravati five times. He also took the opportunity of inspecting Shimoga town, the Bhadra Agricultural Colony, the Kemmangundi Mines and some of the adjoining forest areas.

5. *Rajamantrapravina* S. P. Rajagopalachari, Second Member of Council, attended the Sugar and Industries Conference convened at Simla in July 1933 by the Government of India. He visited Tumkur and Devanhalli in September 1933, and presided over the anniversary function of the Vokkaligara Hostel at Maddur in October. In November 1933, he proceeded to Delhi to attend the meetings of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Sugar Factory at Mandya and the Sugar-cane Farms at Ganadalu, Kodihalli, etc., were visited by him in February 1934. He laid the foundation stones of the Water Works at Seringapatam and Channapatna in April 1934. In June 1934, he attended the School Day of the Veda Patasala at Siddaganga.

(ii) Political.

Subsidy.

6. The annual subsidy of Rs. 24½ lakhs was paid to the British Government on the prescribed date.

The British Resident.

7. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. C. Plowden, C.I.E., continued as British Resident in Mysore during the year.

(iii) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

8. The general elections to the Representative Assembly were held in the month of March 1934 and the newly constituted Assembly met for the first time in June 1934. Out of 95,627 voters in the constituencies where there were contests, 53,216 (or 55·6 per cent of the voters) attended the polling booths.

9. Elections to the Representative Assembly from the urban constituency of the Mysore City and to the Legislative Council from the Representative Assembly were held according to the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

10. There were two sessions of the Representative Assembly. The first was held from the 30th September 1933 and lasted for six days and the second commenced on the 14th June 1934 and lasted for seven days.

11. At the Dasara Session in 1933, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following Bills:—

(i) Bill to amend the Criminal Tribes Regulation, VII of 1916;
(ii) Bill to further amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904;
(iii) Bill to provide for the fostering and development of the sugar industry and for safeguarding the interests of sugarcane cultivators in Mysore.

The general principles of the first Bill were approved by the House, and the other two were put to vote and lost.

12. Sixty-three questions were asked and answers were furnished to all of them. A number of supplementary questions put on some of them were also answered. Of the 29 resolutions on the agenda, six were moved and all of them were withdrawn after discussion. Out of 206 representations received for consideration, 72 were taken up and discussed. Only one adjournment motion

regarding the levy of toll on country carts by the Seringapatam Municipality was allowed to be taken up as a representation and discussed.

13. At the Budget Session of the Assembly (June 1934), the opinion of the Assembly was obtained in regard to the general principles of the following Bills :—

(i) Bill to further amend the Land Revenue Code, 1888;
(ii) Bill to provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on matches;
(iii) Bill to provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on sugar;
(iv) The Mysore Extradition Bill.

The general principles of the first Bill were accepted with certain modifications. The general principles of the second and fourth Bills were also accepted, the third being rejected.

14. The general discussion of the Budget occupied about one and a-half days and the resolutions on the Budget occupied a similar time. Out of 52 questions asked, answers were furnished to 50 questions. A number of supplementary questions on some of them were put and answered. Out of 94 representations received for consideration, 39 were taken up and discussed. Of the eight resolutions on the agenda, two were moved and they were withdrawn after discussion.

(iv) Important Events and Administrative Measures.

15. The Dewan, *Amin-ul-mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, attended the sittings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms and returned from England in August 1933.

Finance.

The scales of pay of the Gazetted Officers of almost all Departments and of the subordinate executive staff in some Departments were revised. The revised scales of pay are expected to result in a reduction of expenditure to the extent of about Rs. 3,50,000 per annum.

Legislatures.

16. The general elections to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council were held in March 1933 and the two Houses were reconstituted in June 1933.

Public Works.

17. The posts of Chief Engineer, Public Works Department and Chief Engineer, Krishnarajasagara were combined and the Chief Engineer has been appointed Secretary to Government for the Public Works, Electrical and Railway Departments. To assist the Chief Engineer a Deputy Chief Engineer and *ex officio* Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, has been appointed.

The bridge across the Hemavati near Akkihebbal was opened by His Highness the Maharaja in December 1933 and named Narasimharaja bridge. An estimate for a girder bridge across the Kabbini was sanctioned. The Government of India have agreed to contribute half the cost of the bridge from the Petrol Fund. The Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, is nearing completion. A permanent waste weir and certain flood sluices and other improvements to the Chamarajendra Reservoir at Thippagondanahalli costing Rs. 9·35 lakhs are under construction.

Electrical Department.

18. Government have decided to supply electric power to the Mysore Iron Works at Bhadravati from Sivasamudram. Several towns through which the line carrying power to Bhadravati passes are proposed to be electrified.

Railways.

19. The Railway from Arasalu to Anandapuram, a distance of 9·33 miles, was opened.

Industries and Commerce.

20. The extension of the Sugar Factory at Mandya has been undertaken. To provide funds for extending the Factory and increasing its crushing capacity to 1,400 tons per day, the Sugar Company raised a debenture loan of Rs. 20 lakhs at six per cent per annum, of which 60 per cent was subscribed by the Government.

Agriculture.

21. The area under sugar-cane in the Irwin Canal area is increasing, as raiyats find it profitable to grow sugar-cane. To help raiyats who are affected by the decline in the price of food-stuffs and other agricultural products, the operation of the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation was extended to the whole State.

Land Mortgage Banks.

22. The operations of the Land Mortgage Bank were extended to Mudgere, Chikballapur and Krishnarajnagar Taluks.

Police.

23. On the recommendation of the Motor Transport Committee, action has been taken to introduce legislation to give effect to its recommendations.

Military.

24. As a further step towards completion of the re-organisation of the Infantry, the strength of the First Battalion was increased by two platoons.

Judicial.

25. The First Class Magistrates of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Hassan have been empowered to entertain civil appeals so as to avoid unnecessary cost to the litigants. A Second City Magistrate's Court was established at Bangalore for a year to obviate delays in the disposal of municipal cases, and to give relief to the City Magistrate.

Education and the University of Mysore.

26. The University Council and the Senate were reconstituted in accordance with the Mysore University Regulation III of 1933. An Academic Council was newly established. The laws of the University were codified into Ordinances, Statutes and Rules of business.

CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied Area and Tenure.

1. The total recorded area of the State was 18,872,654 acres against 18,872,878 acres in the previous year. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 1,380,235 acres and 8,676,144 acres consisting of minor inams, forests and unculturable waste not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 8,816,275 acres available for cultivation against 8,810,832 acres in the preceding year. Out of this, 7,931,629 acres (*i.e.*, 89·96 per cent of the area available for cultivation) was under occupancy against 7,947,016 acres in the previous year. There was thus a decrease of 15,387 acres in the area under occupation due to relinquishments and resumptions. The net area cropped in the year was 6,564,472 acres against 6,629,448 acres during 1932-33. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,038,031 with an area of 7,948,590 acres, giving an average of nearly 8 acres per holding against 1,018,544 holdings with an area of 8,002,398 acres in the previous year.

(ii) Land Survey and Settlement.

2. The details of field work completed during the year in Inam and Government villages were as follows :—

Sl. No.	Item	Number of villages	Survey Nos. dealt with	Area	
				A.	G.
1	Original Survey	17	1,871	5,983	32
2	Original Classification	11	1,599	4,586	12
3	Resurvey	...	...	...	...
4	Reclassification	1	6	27	36
5	Pot Pahani	4	549 and 66 hissas.	469	24
6	Bab Phod	...	98	141	15
7	Darkhast Phod or Sub-division ...	4,573	18,160	79,116	13
8	Classification of land sub-divided ...	...	16,383	72,954	5
9	Detection of encroachments ...	...	287 cases	265	10

Durasti work of Akarbands in respect of 1,395 villages was completed. Copies of Phaisal Patrikas of 827 villages were prepared and sent to the concerned taluks. Akarbands in respect of 7 inam villages were also prepared. Durasti of Akarbands affected by the Hissa Survey operations was done in respect of 45 villages and they were sent to the taluks. Inspection of boundary marks of survey numbers phoded or Bandh Pahani was carried out by the District Survey Officers and their staff in 8,723 villages in 15,185 survey numbers.

Special Works.

3. The Land Record staff attached to the taluks detected 287 cases of encroachments covering an area of 265 acres and 10 guntas and representing an approximate assessment of Rs. 313-10-6.

Survey Maps.

4. Resurvey maps of three villages were prepared. Original maps of 302 villages and resurvey maps of four villages were printed during the year. The number of village, taluk, district and State maps supplied to the public and other departments on payment of cost was 948 and the amount realised was Rs. 1,254-12-0. The number of village, taluk, district and State maps supplied free of cost for use in this and other departments was 4,491, and the estimated value of these maps was Rs. 5,639.

Potgi

5. Revision of potgi was effected during the year in 36 taluks.

Record of Rights.

6. Since its inception in 1928, the Record of Rights Scheme has been ordered to be introduced into 43 taluks and 6 sub-taluks. The scheme had been introduced into 37 taluks and 5 sub-taluks at the beginning of the year and the remaining 6 taluks and 1 sub-taluk were brought under the scheme during the year. The preliminary registers of 32 taluks and 5 sub-taluks had been written up by the beginning of the year and those of 10 taluks during the year. The number of hissas measured by the Record of Rights parties during the year was 378,171 spread over 14 taluks and 1 sub-taluk. The number of hissas checked by the Record of Rights parties during the year was 309,792 in 18 taluks and 2 sub-taluks. The Record of Rights fees were reduced to Rs. 1-8-0 and certain other concessions were ordered to be shown to the occupants and other right-holders in the shape of reduction of fees.

General.

7. An important measure of reform was the implementing of the Land Record System of maintaining the

Survey and Settlement records and bringing them up to date from day to day as changes occur. The preparation and compilation of the Record of Rights has now been entrusted entirely to the Land Records Department. The designation of the Department has been changed to Land Records, Survey and Settlement, and that of the head of the Department to Director.

Expenditure

8. The expenditure of the Department amounted during the year under report to Rs. 1,68,000.

(iii) Land Revenue.

Assessed waste.

9. Out of an area of 777,659 acres of assessed waste lands available at the beginning of the year, an extent of 55,274 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 72,660 was taken up for cultivation against 47,455 acres with an assessment of Rs. 64,570 in the previous year, resulting in an increase both in the extent and assessment. The total area relinquished during the year was 80,483 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,09,208 against 90,832 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,29,957 in the previous year, the decrease being particularly noticeable in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur. The area of land under occupation has decreased by 2 lakhs of acres since the year 1930-31, as the result either of voluntary relinquishment by the holders or of resumption by Government for arrears of land revenue. But the decrease is more perceptible under "current fallows" than under "cropped area," the latter having remained comparatively steady. It would seem therefore that the economic depression has had no seriously adverse effect on the sum total of agricultural production in the State.

Alienation.

10. Five hundred and thirty-six acres and $22\frac{3}{8}$ guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 397-5-9 were alienated for non-agricultural purposes during the year against 387 acres and $17\frac{1}{2}$ guntas with an assessment of Rs. 314-5-3 in the previous year. Of these, 96 acres and 31 guntas were taken up for the Bhadra Right Bank Channel and 43 acres and 29 guntas for the construction of the Arasalu-Anandapuram railway line in the Sagar and Hosanagar Taluks.

Darkhasts.

11. The total number of darkhasts received was smaller than that in the preceding year, being 12,752 against 15,511. Including 5,165 darkhasts pending at the close of the preceding year, there were 17,917 applications for dis-

posal. Out of them 14,107 were disposed of—7,145 by grant and 6,962 by rejection—leaving a balance of 3,810 applications pending at the close of the year. There was a general rise in the percentage of disposals of darkhasts except in the districts of Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga. The total extent disposed of for cultivation and the price realised thereby during the year under report were 23,012 acres 7 guntas and Rs. 1,11,704-15-3 against 23,704 acres 12 guntas and Rs. 1,06,015-14-7 respectively during 1932-33. The upset price on coffee lands was reduced to Rs. 20 per acre. Fresh grant of lands for tea cultivation was stopped and further extension of tea cultivation was also prohibited. Waste lands in the Irwin Canal area remained undisposed of, owing to the slump in the land values.

Special Irrigation Works.

12. The total irrigable area under the channels under Vani Vilasa Sagara has been limited to 10,180 acres; 47,281 acres was irrigable in the Irwin Canal area during the year. On account of the impetus given to sugar-cane cultivation by the establishment of the Sugar Factory at Mandya, the raiyats came forward to execute mutchalikas readily and utilized more largely the canal water for cultivation.

Development of cultivation under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel.

13. The excavation of the channel to its full length of 40 miles was completed in the year 1930-31. The extent of land under cultivation during the year was 7,867 acres and 18 guntas against 7,491 acres and 18 guntas in the previous year.

Collection of Land Revenue.

14. The balance outstanding under land revenue including land revenue miscellaneous at the beginning of the year was Rs. 18,11,293. The demand for the year was Rs. 1,28,31,188 against Rs. 1,28,31,962 in 1932-33. Out of the total demand of Rs. 1,46,42,481, a sum of Rs. 1,93,238 was either remitted or written off as irrecoverable and a sum of Rs. 1,20,70,431 was collected against Rs. 1,29,38,199 collected in the previous year. The percentage of collection was 85·37 against 87·88 in 1932-33. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 23,78,812.

Coercive Processes.

15. The total number of processes issued during the year (including notices of demand which are also booked under this head) was 298,925 against 298,438 in the previous year. A total sum of Rs. 27,11,854 or 22·04 per cent of the land revenue was realised by the adoption of these

In the case of land improvement loans, 929 applications for Rs. 3,32,570 were received during the year against 1,249 for Rs. 5,03,295 in the preceding year. Of these, 342 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 53,565 were sanctioned against 484 for an aggregate amount of Rs. 87,235 in the preceding year. The instalments including arrears which had to be recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 3,18,000-2-0 of which a sum of Rs. 1,30,789-9-0 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 1,87,210-9-0 at the end of the year. The percentage of collections to the demand was 41·12 against 47·51 in the preceding year, showing a fall in the collection during the year.

There were 47 applications for loan for an aggregate sum of Rs. 18,025 for sinking of irrigation wells during the year against 83 for an aggregate sum of Rs. 35,350 in the preceding year. The applications were received only in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur. Loans to the extent of Rs. 3,750 were sanctioned in 15 cases. The instalments due amounted to Rs. 29,624-11-0 of which a sum of Rs. 11,586-12-10 or 39·11 per cent was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 18,037-14-2 to be recovered.

Record of Rights

18. The scheme was introduced during the year in six taluks and one sub-taluk. The preliminary work was completed in all the taluks except Shimoga before the end of the year. Till now the scheme has been introduced and preliminary records have been prepared for 49 taluks. The hissa survey operations of nine more taluks were completed during the year by the Land Records Department, thus bringing the total number to 37. In two taluks, *viz.*, Nelamangala and Chamarajnagar, this work was in progress. The final Record of Rights was completed and notified under Section 4 (2) of the Record of Rights Regulation in respect of nine more taluks during the year, thus bringing the total number of taluks to 17. The total demand on account of fees prescribed under the Record of Rights scheme was Rs. 36,89,615. A sum of Rs. 1,85,496 was collected during the year against Rs. 2,85,073 in the preceding year bringing the total collections from the commencement of the scheme to the end of June 1934 to Rs. 14,43,485 inclusive of remissions, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,46,130, to be realised. The expenditure incurred on the scheme up to the

where there was widespread failure of crops owing to excessive rains or other special causes.

(*b*) The collection of Record of Rights fees was made to commence one year after the completion of the Preliminary Record and option was allowed to pay the same in not more than three equal yearly instalments subject to a minimum of Rs. 2 per instalment.

(*c*) The rates of ordinary and penal interest for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation were reduced from $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 per cent to $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent respectively, for one year.

(*d*) The Deputy Commissioners of districts were empowered to suspend the repayment of the instalments of loans due during the year, and in special cases even the repayment of one arrear instalment without charging any additional interest. They were also authorised to give time to raiyats, in certain cases, for the payment of contribution and tank maintenance charges.

(*e*) The Deputy Commissioners were permitted to give time to persons who had to make large payments of revenue. Forfeiture of lands for arrears of land revenue was ordered to be confined to those survey numbers on which alone the arrears were due. Restoration of component survey numbers on which assessment was paid was permitted, notwithstanding the existence of outstandings on the remaining survey numbers of the khate.

Loans and Advances.

17. A sum of Rs. 2,40,000 was provided in the budget for the year 1933-34 for the grant of takavi, land improvement and fruit culture loans. Loans aggregating Rs. 1,23,833 were granted during the year under report. There were 1,264 applications for takavi loans for an aggregate sum of Rs. 2,30,125 during the year under report against 1,428 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,05,370 in the previous year. In 571 cases, advances amounting to Rs. 62,855 were sanctioned against Rs. 82,775 in 667 cases in the preceding year. The amount of instalments due by persons who had taken advances including arrears amounted to Rs. 2,96,668-2-6 of which a sum of Rs. 1,00,374-5-5 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,96,293-13-1 in arrear at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to the demand was 37·56 against 42·11 in the preceding year. The collection was poor owing to the continued general economic depression, tightness of the money market and fall in the prices of foodstuffs.

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end of the year from the commencement is Rs. 2,85,923 in the Revenue Department, Rs. 8,95,906 in the Department of Land Records and Rs. 3,964 in the Comptroller's Office, thus bringing the total expenditure incurred on the scheme so far to Rs. 11,85,793.

Tanks.

19. The total number of major and minor tanks is 2,567 and 20,847 respectively as in the previous year. Two hundred and fifty-nine major and 109 minor tanks were restored or repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,50,806 and Rs. 54,141 respectively. The value of earthwork done by raiyats was Rs. 62,467 in respect of major tanks and Rs. 82,676 in respect of minor tanks. The total number of chowtayi tanks is 234 and the amount of remission they would be entitled to is Rs. 5,599-9-7. Chowtayi remission to the extent of Rs. 1,536-3-6 was withheld in respect of 88 tanks on account of disrepairs or non-execution of maintenance work to the tanks. The total number of Tank Panchayets was 127, being the same as in the previous year. Only 11 of these showed evidence of activity.

Revenue Money Orders.

20. Land revenue amounting to Rs. 53,540-12-11 was remitted by revenue money orders in 3,597 cases against Rs. 57,017-15-0 remitted in 3,921 cases in the previous year.

Distress.

21. There was no sign of distress in any part of the State.

Village Forests.

22. One village forest was newly sanctioned and two village forests, one in Bangalore and the other in Tumkur, were abolished during the year. There were thus at the end of the year 248 village forests with an aggregate area of 59,897 acres, 8 guntas.

Avenue trees and Topes.

23. The total number of avenue trees planted during the year was 47,081 against 50,175 in the preceding year. The condition of avenue trees was on the whole satisfactory.

Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies.

24. At the beginning of the year, 2,650 decrees of a total value of Rs. 5,01,649 were pending execution by the Revenue Department and 3,245 decrees for Rs. 5,67,729 were received during the year, bringing the total number of decrees to 5,895 involving Rs. 10,69,478. Out of these, 2,747 decrees involving Rs. 4,58,914 were disposed of during the year. The balance of 3,148 decrees involving Rs. 6,10,465 were pending disposal at the end of the year.

Provincial Toll Gates.

25. The number of State Fund toll gates was reduced from 46 to 45 due to the abolition of the Paschimavahini toll gate from 1st January 1934. The revenue derived by the sale of the privilege to collect tolls at these gates during the year came to Rs. 2,20,257 against Rs. 1,85,378 in the preceding year. The increase of toll income was due to the levy of double rate on laden carts at the frontier gates as well as competition among the bidders. Including cesses and the arrears of previous years, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 2,51,195-1-7. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 2,26,664-2-2 including a remission of Rs. 3,350-3-7 was collected. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 24,530-15-8 and action is reported to have been taken for the recovery of the same. The right of collecting tolls during 1934-35 was sold for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,76,452-10-8 excluding the gate at the Wellesley Bridge.

General.

26. Government ordered the continuance of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Krishnarajasagara Works, Mysore, with certain establishment till the end of December 1933. As a whole-time officer for excise work in the Bangalore District was considered necessary, the District Excise Officer, Bangalore District, was relieved of the duties of the Civil Officer as well as those of the Revenue Sub-Division Officer, Bangalore Taluk and a separate officer was appointed in the Revenue Department for these duties. Government reconstituted the Sub-Divisions of Bangalore and Dodballapur as follows with effect from 1st April 1934:—

(1) Bangalore Sub-Division, to consist of Bangalore and Anekal Taluks.

(2) Dodballapur Sub-Division, to consist of Dodballapur, Hoskote, Devanhalli and Nelamangala Taluks.

With a view to assisting the Amildar, T.-Narsipur Taluk, in the collection of heavy arrears, a special Deputy Amildar was sanctioned. Five Deputy Amildars were appointed during the year for Record of Rights work in the taluks of Dodballapur, Hiriyur, Chamarajnagar, Chikmagalur and Hosanagar. On the completion of the work in Dodballapur Taluk, the same officer was appointed as Deputy Amildar when the scheme was introduced in Shimoga and Kumsi sub-taluks. Government issued revised and consolidated rules for recruitment to the grade of Amildars and Deputy Amildars. The services of

Revenue Inspectors are being utilised to a considerable extent in connection with the work of the Village Panchayets; they act not only as collectors of Panchayet taxes, but also as auditors of Panchayet accounts. Some of them have also been entrusted with phodi work which had hitherto devolved on the Land Record staff. This arrangement, if found successful, will be gradually extended. The law relating to irrigation works was codified by the enactment of Regulation I of 1932. The requisite rules were framed during the year under report and have been since published.

After a careful examination of the working of the scheme so far, Government have directed that in future the entire responsibility for the preparation of the Record of Rights may vest in the Land Records Department. Henceforward the Land Records Department will be responsible for the whole work which will be carried out as a continuous process, until the record is completed and handed over to the Revenue Department for maintenance.

(iv) Inam Settlement.

27. Original settlement was introduced into 6 inam villages and resettlement into one inam village, during the year under report. The total number of land inams resumed was 66 (6 personal inams, 24 devadaya inams, 2 dharmadaya inams and 34 artisan inams). This resulted in a decrease of Rs. 256-8-0 in the revenue under Inam and in an increase of Rs. 860-8-0 under Land Revenue. Village service inams of an aggregate extent of 32 acres were granted afresh in 9 cases, while 7 such inams of an extent of about 33 acres were resumed to Government.

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

(i) Legislation.

A. The Legislative Council.

1. The general elections were held on the 3rd March 1934. Out of 71,973 voters in the constituencies where there were contests, 33,393 voters (*i.e.*, 46·4 per cent of the voters) attended the polling booths. The old Council functioned at the session held in December 1933, while the reconstituted Council met in Session in June 1934. There were two sessions of the Legislative Council lasting for eleven working days with an average of 5·5 days per session.

2. Eight Bills were placed before the Council for consideration, and of these, the following five were finally passed :—

(i) The Bill to amend the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, 1916.

(ii) The Bill further to amend the Criminal Tribes Regulation, 1916.

(iii) The Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

(iv) The Bill to provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on sugar.

(v) The Bill to provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on matches.

The Bill to provide for the development of the sugar industry and for safeguarding the interests of sugar-cane cultivators in Mysore, the Mysore Extradition Bill and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, were read in Council and referred to Select Committees.

3. Two hundred and thirty-three questions were admitted, and of them, answers to 204 were printed and placed on the table. There were 222 cut motions tabled for discussion at the time of voting on demands and additional and supplementary demands. All the demands, except the one for a sum of Rs. 5,000 under Land Revenue which was withdrawn, were passed.

4. Notice of two adjournment motions was given. The object of one was to discuss the order of Government permitting the employment of overseers to execute village panchayet works at their own cost and the other to discuss the levy and recovery of tax or toll on pilgrims or visitors at Seringapatam. The former which was allowed by the President for being discussed was subsequently withdrawn by the movers.

5. One hundred and four resolutions had been admitted, and of these, only 11 were moved and discussed at the two sessions. The remaining 93 resolutions lapsed for want of time. The first resolution discussed at the first session proposed that immediate steps be taken to ensure an adequate and just representation in the Government service to all the major and minor communities who have failed to secure proper representation. It was not pressed to a division after the explanation on behalf of the Government that they accepted the general principle underlying the resolution though not the form in which it was brought. The second resolution which recommended the adoption of the system of communal representation in recruiting persons to various grades of service was not, in view of the discussion on the first, pressed by the mover. The third resolution related to the remission of 25 per cent in the land revenue, as the price of food stuffs had gone down considerably. After the Government expressed their view in the matter, the resolution was put to vote and lost.

6. During the Budget Session (1934), the first resolution moved was to the effect that all the raiyats living in inam villages and cultivating lands therein be permanently settled unless the grantee of any village can show by substantial evidence that the raiyats in it are only temporary tenants. The resolution was withdrawn, as the Government said they would consider the whole question in connection with the Report of the Inam Committee of 1932. The next resolution related to the extension of the Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar railway line to Erode. The resolution was withdrawn in view of the Government's statement that all possible efforts were being made to induce the Government of India to take up the construction of this important link. The third resolution taken up recommended that special allotment of funds be provided for development activities in the Kolar

District and after the statement by the Government that the special circumstances of the Kolar District were kept in view in making allotments and that it was not possible to provide larger grants than are allotted at present owing to the present state of finances, the resolution was withdrawn. The fourth resolution moved related to the taking of prompt steps for the establishment of land mortgage banks on a large scale. This resolution evoked some discussion and the Government assured the House that they were willing to see that measures are taken to extend the operations of the land mortgage Bank scheme as early as practicable. The resolutions relating to the adoption of legislative and other measures to mitigate the burden of indebtedness and the reduction in the rate per unit of electricity consumed in rural areas for irrigation purposes were moved and withdrawn by the mover without discussion. The seventh resolution related to the extension to all parts of the State of the provisions of the Weights and Measures Regulation and was withdrawn by the mover after the explanation offered by the Government. The last resolution moved recommended that steps be taken to institute a suitable scheme of economic enquiry of villages in the State and the same was withdrawn in view of the Government's statement that they would bear in mind this problem which was a big one.

7. A list of the Regulations which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year is given in Appendix II.

B. Legislative Enactments.

8. The following Regulations were passed :—

(*1*) *The Mysore Copy-right Regulation, XI of 1933.*

The Regulation is intended to bring the law of copy-right in Mysore into line with the law in force in British India by extending copy-right to all original works, literary, dramatic, musical, and to artistic works, drawings, paintings, sculpture, photographs, cinematographic works and architectural works. The Regulation also extends protection to unpublished works. The duration of copy-right is for the life time of the author and 50 years thereafter. All the civil remedies open under the general law

for an infringement of any civil right including the right of injunction and right to an account are made available to the aggrieved parties in case of infringement.

(2) *The Mysore Lunacy (Amendment) Regulation, 1933.*

The Regulation amends Section 4 of the Regulation of 1916 and adds a new section, *viz.*, Section 10-A. By the former, a magistrate in whose jurisdiction the mental hospital is situated is empowered to pass a reception order in urgent cases where the Superintendent of the mental hospital certifies that the alleged lunatic is in immediate need of treatment in the hospital. By the latter section the Superintendent of the mental hospital is empowered to receive the alleged lunatic on an urgency order made on an application made by the husband, wife or other relative of the alleged lunatic for his or her reception and attention being paid to him or her in the mental hospital under certain circumstances, such an order being in force for seven days or till a petition for the issue of a reception order is finally disposed of.

(3) *The Mysore Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Regulation, 1933.*

The Regulation amends Sub-section (8) of Section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to restrict the unlimited power of the accused to secure adjournments. It lays down that where an accused has secured an adjournment once, the court shall not be bound to grant an adjournment on any subsequent intimation of an intention to apply for transfer made by the same accused or by a co-accused.

The Regulation also makes some minor modifications in Sub-sections (5), (6) and (6)-A of Section 526.

(4) *A Regulation to amend the Criminal Tribes Regulation, 1916.*

The important modification made by the Regulation is the addition of a provision for the automatic application of the Regulation and the Rules made thereunder in cases where a member of a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification under Section 10 has been issued, changes his residence to another district and for the

transfer of the relevant entries in the register to the Superintendent of Police of the latter district.

(5) *The Matches (Excise Duty) Emergency Regulation,*

and

(6) *The Matches (Excise Duty) Regulation.*

These Regulations provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on matches at the following rates, namely :—

(*a*) on matches in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than eighty—

(i) if the average number is forty or less, at the rate of one rupee per gross of boxes or booklets;

(ii) if the average number is more than forty but not more than sixty, at the rate of one rupee and eight annas per gross of boxes or booklets; and

(iii) if the average number is more than sixty, at the rate of two rupees per gross of boxes or booklets; and

(*b*) on all other matches, at such rate as the Government may prescribe.

(7) *The Sugar (Excise Duty) Regulation.*

The Regulation provides for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on sugar at the following rates, namely :—

(*a*) on *khandsari* sugar at the rate of ten annas per cwt.;

(*b*) on all other sugar except palmyra sugar at the rate of one rupee and five annas per cwt.;

(*c*) on palmyra sugar at such rate, if any, as may be fixed in this behalf by the Government after such enquiry as it may think fit.

C. Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

9. The following is a summary of the more impor-

tant Rules and Notifications issued during the year 1933-34 under the several Regulations in force :—

Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, I of 1883.—(1) Certain alterations were made in the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs' Courts of Bangalore, Dodballapur and Chikballapur.

(2) With effect from 1st December 1933, the Court of Small Causes at Bangalore ceased to exercise the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes over the taluk of Nelamangala.

Land Revenue Code, 1888.—(1) Rule 3 of the Rules issued under the Regulation was amended in respect of the power to deal with unauthorised occupation of land;

(2) A second para was added to Rule 34 providing for continuance of the temporary water rate for more than one year.

Mysore Railway Regulation, 1894.—The adoption on the railways over which the Mysore Government have jurisdiction of certain further amendments to the General Rules for working open lines of railways published in Notification dated 25th January 1930, was sanctioned.

Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.—Stamp duty leviable on supplemental agreements executed by officers of Government taking house building, house purchase and motor vehicle advances in regard to the variations in the terms of the original agreements on account of the concessions granted in connection with the cut in salaries has been remitted.

Mysore Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900.—(1) Stamp fee leviable on applications for restoration of khates has been remitted;

(2) it was notified that copy stamps of the new design bearing the portrait of His Highness the Maharaja, of certain denominations would be available in all the treasuries of the State on and after 2nd January 1934. The issue of old design copy stamps hat been prohibited from the said date.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, 1901.—The shooting, killing or capture of European fallow deer in the State Forests of the Chamarajnagar Taluk, Mysore

District, for a period of five years is absolutely prohibited.

Excise Regulation, V of 1901.—A revised rate of duty on spirits contained in medicinal preparations and in culinary, ærated waters or other flavouring essences, extracts, colouring perfumes, etc., has been fixed in supersession of Notification dated 13th August 1925.

Registration Regulation, 1903.—(1) No search fee shall be leviable for the grant of encumbrance certificates by registering officers on requisitions by Government officers in connection with the properties offered as security under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation where the amount of the loan does not exceed Rs. 750.

(2) No registration fee is leviable on the supplemental agreements executed by officers of Government taking house building, house purchase or motor vehicle advances in regard to the variations in the terms of the original agreements on account of the concessions granted in connection with the cut in salaries.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, II of 1904.—(1) The Bench of Magistrates at Bangalore was invested with the power to make orders as to first offenders under Section 562 (1) and (1-A.)

(2) The Special First Class Magistrate, Hassan, was empowered to exercise jurisdiction in respect of cases under the Excise Regulation arising within the taluks of Manjarabad and Belur.

Vaccination Regulation, 1906.—Vaccination shall be compulsory in Goribidnur Taluk for a period of three years from 1st June 1934.

Mysore Police Regulation, 1908.—(1) The provisions of Section 56 were extended to several places in the State.

(2) Double riding on bicycle was prohibited in certain places by virtue of the powers vested in Government by Section 78 (1).

Mysore Factories Regulation, 1914.—Certain factories were exempted from the operation of Section 27 of the Regulation subject to certain conditions.

Mysore Companies Regulation, 1917.—Rule 7 of the Rules relating to enquiries and investigations was amended.

Co-operative Societies Regulation, 1918.—(1) With effect from 15th November 1933, the stamp duty in respect of those transactions of societies duly registered under the regulation which relate to current and savings deposits was remitted.

(2) Certain amendments to the rules issued under Section 44 of the Regulation were published.

Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, 1921.—(1) Provisions of the Regulation were extended to the Chikmagalur Town Municipality in respect of coffee.

(2) Several rules issued under the Regulation with Notification dated 22nd September 1931, were also extended to the Chikmagalur Town Municipality.

(3) Coffee was added to the list of articles of food contained in the Notification of 2nd May 1928, extending the Regulation to the Mysore and Bangalore Cities.

Cinematograph Regulation, 1923.—Certain films in the possession of the Mysore Health Department were exempted from the operation of the provisions of the Cinematograph Regulation regarding certification.

Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation, XVIII of 1923.—(1) Rules relating to the conduct of elections to the Representative Assembly were amended.

Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1923.—(1) Rules relating to the conduct of elections to the Legislative Council were amended.

Mysore Petroleum Regulation, 1923.—Rules for the possession and transport of carbide of calcium in the Mysore State were published.

Mysore Ancient Monuments Preservation Regulation, 1925.—Certain rules were issued for preservation and maintenance of ancient monuments.

District Boards Regulation, 1926.—The rules regulating the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of District Boards were modified.

Mysore Arms Rules, 1926.—(1) The Motor Bus Inspectors were designated as persons to whom no fee is chargeable for a license in Form IX in respect of a gun

and a revolver with a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.

(2) The Public Prosecutors and the Government Advocate were designated as persons to whom no fee is chargeable for a license in Form IX during the period of their office in respect of a revolver or a pistol and a gun or a rifle with a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.

Record of Rights Regulation, 1927.—(1) The provisions of the Regulation were extended to several places in the State.

(2) Amendments to Rules 26, 37 (*a*), 37 (*b*), 38 (*a*), etc., were notified.

Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1928.—(1) Certain amendments to the rules under the Regulation relating to Trade license and cancellation of registration of permanently unserviceable motor vehicles were notified.

(2) Rule 12-A was added directing fresh registration whenever the structure of a motor vehicle once registered is materially altered.

(3) Rule 27 (1) was added directing thatthe conductor's pass granted in accordance with any rule in force in any part of the Madras Presidency shall be valid in Mysore until the date of its expiry.

Medical Practitioners Regulation, 1931.—Rule relating to compilation, revision and publication of the Mysore Medical Register was published.

Mysore Amusements Tax Regulation, 1932.—(1) Rules were issued for regulating the presentation and disposal of applications for exemptions from payment of entertainments-tax under Section 8 of the Regulation.

(2) Societies registered under the Mysore Societies Regulation were exempted, subject to certain conditions, from liability to entertainment-tax in respect to entertainments held by them.

Town Municipalities Regulation, 1933.—(1) Rules regulating the election of members to municipal councils of town municipalities were published.

(2) The strength of the town municipal councils in the State was fixed.

(3) Rule for regulating the appointment of officers and servants under Section 29 (2) and Section 46 (*e*) of the Regulation was prescribed.

Minor Municipalities Regulation, 1933.—(1) The Deputy Commissioners were invested with the powers of Government under Sections 6 (3) (*a*) and 6 (3) (*d*) of the Regulation in respect of the minor municipalities in their respective jurisdiction.

(2) Rules for regulating the construction of buildings in minor municipalities were published.

(3) Rules for regulating conservancy and sanitation and prohibiting public nuisances in minor municipalities were published.

(4) Rules were issued for the disposal of mad and stray dogs within the jurisdiction of the minor municipal councils in the State.

(5) Rules for regulating the disposal of carcasses of animals dying within the municipal limits and the disposal of corpses by burial or burning within the limits of minor municipalities, were published.

(6) Rules were published for regulating the conduct of business and proceedings at meetings of municipal councils in minor municipalities in the State.

(7) Rules to acquire and dispose of both movable and immovable properties and to enter into contracts were notified.

City Municipalities Regulation, 1933.—(1) Section 182 relating to the prohibition of the establishment of factories without the previous written permission of the municipal council was applied to Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities.

(2) Rules for regulating the conduct of elections of members to municipal councils of city municipalities were published.

Matches (Excise) Duty Emergency Regulation, I of 1934.—Rules were published for the purpose of providing for the assessment and collection of the duty imposed by the Regulation and for control over the manufacture, importation and supply of veneers and splints.

(ii) Military.

Composition and strength.

10. The total strength of the Mysore army w 1,768, of which 1,416 were combatants and 352 non-co batants as detailed below :—

Units	Combatants						Non-combatants										Total	
	Commissioned Officers		Non-commissioned Officers		Rank and file		Medical		Veterinary		Followers, etc.							
											Field service		Local establishment		Camp followers			
	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	
Cavalry—																		
1. Mysore Lancers.	21	7	72	...	389	...	2	...	1	...	39	39	177	...	...	...	701	
2. Mysore Horse.	7	...	16	...	105	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	184	
Total ...	28	37	88	99	494	502	2	2	2	2	39	39	177	184	55	67	885	
Infantry ...	339	359	119	131	630	686	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	87	867	
Mechanical Transport Corps.	...	...	9	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	
Total ...	70	81	216	131	1,130	1,188	2	2	2	2	39	39	177	184	131	154	1,768	1,

Of these, 118 were Christians, 654 were Mahomedai 464 were Mahrattas, 150 were Brahmins and Rajputs a 389 were men belonging to other castes and communiti

11. The Mysore State Forces consist of two Caval Units: the Mysore Lancers stationed at Bangalore a the Mysore Horse stationed in Mysore; three Battalions Infantry and a Mechanical Transport Corps. Two I fantry Battalions, *viz.*, the First or the Active Battalic and the Second or Training Battalion and the Mechanic Transport Corps are also stationed at Bangalore. T Third or the Garrison Duty Battalion is stationed Mysore, with detachments at Shimoga and Kolar. T

two Cavalry Units and the First Battalion, Mysore Infantry, are "A" Class Units trained for active service.

The Mysore Lancers.

12. The combatant strength of the Mysore Lancers was 389. The health of the Unit was good and the sanitation of the lines well maintained. The water supply was adequate. Four teams from the Unit competed for the Harris Cup Competition and the Headquarter Wing of the Regiment won the cup.

The number of horses on the strength of the Regiment on 1st July 1933, was 386. Fifty-six horses including 32 remounts were bought during the year, making a total of 442.

Casualties, sale and transfers to Mysore Horse accounted for 51 horses.

The general health and condition of the horses were good. Fifty-seven horses were treated for broken wind and all of them recovered. There was one case of strangle among the remounts imported from Bombay. Grass supply was maintained mainly from the Hessarghatta Grass Farm, supplemented by supplies from the Sewage Farm of the Unit.

The Mysore Horse.

13. The total strength of the Mysore Horse was 105. The health of the Unit was in general good. At the beginning of the year, there were 89 horses on the strength of the Unit. During the year, 24 horses were transferred from the Mysore Lancers. Six horses were destroyed, 5 sold and 12 transferred to Mysore Lancers. Thus, at the end of the year, there were 90 horses on the strength of the Unit.

Mysore Infantry.

14. As a further step towards completion of the reorganisation, the First Battalion has been increased by two platoons. Promotions have been given to officers, and a general increase in the pay to sepoys who qualify in musketry, and some final stage allowances have been introduced. The health of these Units was good and sanitation well maintained. Individual and collective training was carried out according to programme and training manuals.

Mechanical Transport Corps.

15. There are eight lorries and one trailer with an establishment of nine drivers, six cleaners and one clerk on the strength of the Corps. Of the eight lorries, one has been attached to the Hessarghatta Grass Farm and one to the Kunigal Stud Farm, permanently. The maintenance

of these two lorries, including the pay of the personnel, are charged to their respective Units.

Horse-Breeding.

16. The horse-breeding operations were conducted with five stallions, one of them a thoroughbred English horse and the rest Arabs, and continued to be satisfactory

Finance.

17. The expenditure under the head " Army " during the year amounted to Rs. 13,93,525 against Rs. 13,95,34[illegible] in the previous year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 66,058 was spent on military works against Rs. 31,511 in the previous year.

The Kunigal Stud Farm.

18. At the beginning of the year, there were [illegible] stallions. Of these, 1 died and 1 was destroyed as it developed paraplegea. The number of brood mares at the beginning of the year was 26. Six additions were made and there were 9 casualties. The number of foals at the beginning of the year was 12. Seven foals were born during the year. Of these, 3 died and 7 were sent for sale. A total revenue of Rs. 21,383-7-0 has been realised during the year on account of sale of horses including 6 Griffins sold at Bangalore. Comparing receipts with the expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 26,909-11-7 and Rs. 44,313-1-1, respectively it will be seen that the maintenance of the Farm has cost Rs. 17,403-5-6 during the year under report.

(iii) Police.

The Police Force, Strength, Recruitment and Discipline.

19. The strength of the Police Force on the last day of the year was 954 officers and 5,485 men or 8 officers and 8 men more than in the previous year. Besides this, there was a temporary staff of 7 officers and 21 men. The number of men recruited decreased to 334 from 351 in the previous year, and the number of vacancies on the last day of the year was 32 against 26 in the previous year. The number of deaths showed a slight increase being 53 against 49 in the previous year and the number of resignations decreased to 56 from 65. During the year there was a falling off in the number of desertion from 53 to 39, and in the number of persons discharged on pension or gratuity from 161 to 23. The officers and men who were punished departmentally numbered 138 and 2,028, respectively and the men punished judicially numbered 6, against 96 officers and 1,771 men punished departmentally and 2 men judicially in the previous year. The

amount of money rewards granted from Government and private funds was Rs. 10,098. The number of men trained in the Police Training School fell off to 234 from 482. The strength of the Provincial ReservePolice Force was 52 officers and 537 men. The Force continued to be utilised whenever breach of the peace was apprehended and for training men in the mofussil in drill.

Statistics of Crime; Cognizable Cases.

20. Fifteen thousand, four hundred and seventeen cognizable offences of all classes were reported during the year. Of these, offences against the State and public tranquility, safety and justice were 155, serious offences against person were 828; offences against person and property 1,882; minor offences against person and property were 3,897, and other kinds of offences accounted for the remaining number.

The following details show the disposal of cognizable offences during the year as compared with those of the previous year :—

		1932-33.	*1933-34.*
	The number of offences pending from the previous year... ...	3,609	4,225
	Number reported during the year ...	14,376	15,417
	Total ...	17,985	19,642
1.	Transferred to British India ...	11	89
2.	Cases in which investigation was refused	691	703
3.	Declared by Magistrates to be false, or due to mistake of fact or law or as non-cognizable ...	1,244	1,329
4.	Returned as undetectable ...	944	1,285
5.	Struck off in A form ...	107	233
6.	Withdrawn	121	159
7.	Compounded	159	104
8.	Ended in conviction . .	9,130	9,618
9.	Do acquittal or discharge	1,353	1,553
10.	Pending at the close of the year	4,225	4,589

Of these, 4,589 pending cases, 2,650 were pending with Magistrates, and 1,939 with the Police for investigation at the end of the year. The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused to the number of cases reported was 4·5 as against 4·8 in the year previous and that of cases which ended in conviction to the number of cases disposed of under the I. P. C. including nuisance cases for the whole State was 28·96 against 29·67.

The number of persons concerned in cognizable cases dealt with by the Police increased from 18,647 in the previous year to 19,117, of which 14,914 persons were arrested during the year and 4,203 were pending trial at the end of the previous year. Of these, 460 persons were released by the Police under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, 5 released by Magistrates before trial, 11,108 convicted, and 3,244 acquitted or discharged. Cases against 245 persons were withdrawn, against 225 compounded and against 62 transferred, and 17 persons died. The number of persons evading arrest was 56 and those remaining in custody at the close of the year pending trial or investigation or on trial numbered 3,733. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 74·5 and to those tried was 77·45 against 71·07 and 75·42 respectively in the previous year.

Non-cognizable cases.

21. There was a considerable decrease in the number of non-cognizable cases entertained by the Magistrates, being 7,724 against 11,453 cases in the previous year. The total number of cases to be dealt with during the year including cases pending at the end of the previous year was 10,154, of which 4,675 cases ended in conviction working to a percentage of 46, against 7,250 cases with a percentage of 51·05 in the previous year, and 3,036 ended in acquittal or discharge against 3,748 cases in the year previous. Excluding the number of cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn or struck off and otherwise dealt with by the courts, there were 1,007 cases pending at the close of the year against 2,475 cases in the previous year.

Persons appearing before courts in non-cognizable cases numbered 15,151 including those under trial at the beginning of the year; persons discharged after appearance without trial numbered 273, those convicted 5,332, those acquitted or discharged 6,309, those concerned in cases either compounded, withdrawn or struck off 734, those in cases transferred 1,186, leaving 2,503 persons under trial at the close of the year.

The number of cases referred by the Magistrates under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code remained be the same (220) as in the previous year.

Village Police.

22. The co-operation of the village police with the regular police in the detection and prevention of crime continued to be cordial. The service of 18 village police

officers were recognised and rewards were granted to them. During the year, 48 patels were punished for dereliction of duty against 6 in the previous year.

23. The number of sessions held in all the districts was 88, of which 75 were attended by the District Superintendents of Police, and 12 by Assistant Superintendents of Police and the remaining 1 could not be attended to. Sessions Cases.

24. Two cases were reported under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation and both of them were under investigation. Working of certain Regulations. (1) Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation.

Steps were taken to warn parents of juveniles under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation in 344 cases against 291 in the previous year. Four cases were put up and all of them ended in conviction. (2) Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.

The motor vehicles newly registered numbered 1,034 against 667 in the previous year. There were 117 accidents, of which 13 were attended with loss of life. (3) Motor Vehicles Regulation.

The Board of Censors constituted under the Cinematograph Regulation both in the cities and in districts continued to work as in the previous year. The amount of fees realised on account of certification of films was Rs. 3,907. All the theatres were reported to be in good condition. (4) Cinematograph Regulation.

There was a slight falling off in the number of licenses issued under the Arms Regulation during the calendar year 1933, being 30,833 against 30,992 in the previous year. Including 10 cases which were pending at the close of the previous calendar year, 88 cases were put up against 87 persons for violation of the provisions of the Arms Regulation and the Rules thereunder, the largest number of prosecutions being, as in the previous year, in the Shimoga District. Of these, 67 persons in 68 cases were convicted and 9 cases were pending with the Magistrates. Four persons in 4 cases were discharged and cases against 3 persons were withdrawn. Three cases were treated as false and 1 case was pending with the police at the close of the year. (5) Arms Regulation.

25. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year decreased to 173 from 318 in the year previous. No warrants were pending execution for over a year. Warrants.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

26. Though there was an increase in the crime reported, it was handled with better success than in the previous year as could be seen from the percentage of convictions secured which was 64·9 against 64·1 and from the percentage of the value of property recovered to that lost which was 45·1 against 38·1 in the previous year. The causes that contributed to an increase in the crime in the previous year, *viz.*, low prices and economic depression and better reporting and registration of crime, continued to operate in the year under report also. As in the previous year, steps were taken to ensure closer attention and vigilance about professional criminals and better control over the habituals and receivers was exercised. As a step towards the reclamation of the members of the criminal tribes who had shown by their avocation and life for the past three years successively that they were no longer addicted to a life of crime, an abeyance system of holding up the operation of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Regulation and the rules thereunder in respect of such members was sanctioned. This resulted in the elimination of as many as 822 members from the register.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of bad characters registered during the year, being 42 against 134. Of these 32 were known depradators, 4 were receivers and 6 were suspects. The number of bad characters removed from the register on the ground of their having given up a life of crime also showed a considerable falling off to 126 from 528 in the previous year. The number of bad characters at large on the last day of the year was 1,193 including the number of those who were out of view against 1,356 in the previous year. Eighty-two persons for whom history sheets had been maintained were convicted during the year against76 in the year previous. The number of old offenders who received enhanced punishment under Section 75 Indian Penal Code, showed an increase to 348 from 248 and the number of persons who were ordered to notify their residence under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, also increased to 56 from 44 and five persons were prosecuted under Section 176 Indian Penal Code, for failure to notify residence. The number of cases put up for security for good behaviour rose to 214 from 156, the number of persons bound over being 99 against 74 in the year previous.

27. There were 30,888 finger print slips on record at the commencement of the year. Slips of 1,947 convicts and 95 members registered under the Criminal Tribes Regulation were received for record during the year as against 1,936 convicts and 67 C. T. members respectively in the previous year, thus making a total of 32,930 slips at the close of the year. During the year, 4,817 slips were received for search (against 4,322 in the previous year) of which slips of 982 persons were traced as against 1,101. The Finger Print Bureau was able to trace 102 persons who were either wanted by the Police or who had evaded the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Regulation. Written opinions were furnished in 110 cases during the year. Finger Print Bureau.

28. The number of Criminal Tribe members on the register at the close of the year was 1,104 consisting mostly of korachars, woddas, handi jogis, ghantichors and capemaries, against 1,904 in all in the previous year. The number of those registered during the year decreased to 22 from 41 while the number of those eliminated rose to 822 from 696. At the beginning of the year, 51 cases of offences under the Criminal Tribes Regulation were pending and during the year 170 cases were reported, the number of cases convicted being 125 involving 125 persons. Criminal Tribes.

29. The total cost of the department for the year 1933-34 was Rs. 18,61,998 against Rs. 18,13,057 in the previous year. Finance

(iv) Extradition.

30. Eighty-seven accused persons were surrendered during the year 1933-34 to Mysore under the Indian Extradition Act, of whom 34 were British subjects and 53 Mysore subjects. Including the 18 persons pending trial at the close of the previous year, there were 105 persons under trial of whom 64 were convicted and 14 acquitted or discharged. Two were released under Section 249, Criminal Procedure Code, and the cases against 10 were withdrawn. Fifteen persons were pending trial at the end of the year.

31. Fifty-two persons consisting of 23 British subjects, 27 Mysore subjects and 2 subjects of His Exalted Highness the Nizam were surrendered to British India and other States during the year. Of these, 42 were accused of offences under the Indian Penal Code and 10 of offences

under special or local laws. Eight of those who were surrendered were convicted and 2 acquitted or discharged. The result of the trial of the remaining 42 is not known.

(v) Criminal Justice.

Courts.

32. The High Court continued to exercise appellate and revisional jurisdiction and other powers vested in it by law for the time being in force.

Number of Courts.

33. Excluding the *ex officio* magistrates, the number of courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction on the last day of the year was 67 consisting of 4 Sessions Judges (including the Additional Sessions Judge, Bangalore), 4 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 23 First Class Magistrates, 10 Second Class Magistrates and 18 Benches of Honorary Magistrates. A second City Magistrate's Court was established at Bangalore temporarily for one year from 2nd January 1934 for the disposal of municipal cases and to give relief to the City Magistrate, Bangalore. The Special Second Class Magistrate's Court at Saklespur was abolished and the work was transferred to the Sub-Division Officer, Saklespur.

Offences reported.

34. The total number of offences reported decreased from 27,096 to 24,270, while there was an increase in the number of cases returned as true from 21,126 to 23,362. Including 10,460 persons awaiting trial at the end of the previous year, the total number of persons brought to trial was 42,875 against 46,291 in the previous year. Of these the cases of 34,297 against those of 35,823 in the previous year were disposed of, the percentage being 79·9 against 77·3. The total number of persons convicted was 15,367 and of those acquitted or discharged 17,611, the respective percentages being 44·8 and 51·3 against 41·1 and 52·4 in the previous years. One thousand three hundred and ninety-six heinous offences relating to 2,154 persons were dealt with during the year.

Bench Courts.

35. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 8,195 cases regarding 10,402 persons and of these 7,179 cases regarding 8,864 persons were disposed of. The average duration of cases disposed of by Bench Courts was 39·7 days against 66·1 in the previous year. Four Bench Courts were abolished during the year. The Sub Registrars of Sidlaghatta and Mulbagal were appointed *ex officio* Chairmen of the Bench Courts in the respective places.

36. Fourteen thousand one hundred and seventy-six cases regarding 25,335 persons were disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates against 12,609 cases regarding 24,531 persons in the previous year. The average duration was 53·6 days against 52·6 in the previous year. Stipendiary Magistrates.

37. One hundred and seven cases regarding 135 persons were before the District Magistrates who disposed of 102 cases regarding 128 persons. The average duration was 49·3 days against 66·7 in the previous year. District Magistrates.

38. Including 17 sessions cases pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 137 cases involving 381 persons. Of these, 113 involving 322 persons were disposed of. The average duration of cases was 49·5 days against 40·3 days in the previous year. Eighteen cases were tried by jury, in three of which the Sessions Judge, disagreed with the verdict. Out of 78 cases tried with the aid of assessors, the judges agreed with all the assessors in 51 and differed from one or more assessors in the rest of them. Sessions Work.

39. The general results of criminal trials on the original side are shown below:— Original Criminal trials.

Class of Courts	Year	Number of persons						Number of cases disposed of	Average duration
		Under trial	Discharged or acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Remaining under trial	Died or escaped		
Stipendiary Magistrates	1932-33	32,244	15,698	8,012	228	7,713	113	12,609	52·6
	1933-34	32,308	14,335	9,979	343	6,973	200	14,176	53·6
Benches of Magistrates	1932-33	12,986	3,028	6,824	...	2,690	19	9,561	66·1
	1933-34	10,402	3,122	5,125	...	1,538	34	7,179	39·7
District Magistrates	1932-33	52	25	10	...	14	...	24	66·7
	1933-34	135	14	109	1	7	...	102	49·3
Courts of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges	1932-33	229	81	105	...	43	...	94	40·3
	1933-34	381	140	174	8	59	...	113	49·59
Total	1932-33	46,511	18,833	14,951	228	10,460	132	22,288	58·3
	1933-34	43,226	17,611	15,387	352	8,577	234	21,570	49·0

40. The appellate courts subordinate to the High Court had to deal with 819 regular appeals of 1,747 persons Appellate Work.

of which 656 appeals of 1,060 persons were disposed of leaving 163 appeals of 687 persons pending at the end of the year. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by the Sessions Judges was 69·1 days against 75·7 days in the previous year, and that by magistrates was 30·5 days against 37·7 in the previous year.

On the revision side, the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had to deal with the cases of 528 and 220 persons respectively and they disposed of the cases of 242 and 174 persons leaving those of 286 and 46 persons pending at the end of the year.

High Court.

41. Including 43 appeals involving 60 persons pending from the previous year, the total number of appeals for disposal was 119 involving 201 persons of which 70 appeals concerning 101 persons were disposed of, leaving 49 appeals relating to 100 persons pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 192·98 days against 149·83 in 1932-33.

There were 3 references under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, and 2 of these were disposed of. There were 80 revision cases for disposal, of which 58 were disposed of leaving 22 cases pending at the end of the year. The number of revision petitions for disposal was 591, of which 319 were disposed of leaving 272 petitions pending. There were 2 cases involving 3 persons for disposal, under the Contempt of Courts Regulation. One case involving one person ended in discharge and the other case was pending.

Punishments.

42. Sentences of death were passed by the Sessions Judges in two cases involving two persons, in one of which the sentence was confirmed by the High Court and in the other it was reduced to transportation for life. Twelve persons were sentenced to transportation for life against 25 in the previous year.

Of 2,162 persons imprisoned, 82 per cent were sentenced to six months and under and 624 persons were sentenced to 15 days and under. The number of persons dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, was 261 against 307 in the previous year. Against the imposition of fine amounting to Rs. 95,493, a sum of Rs. 66,262 was realised and a sum of Rs. 2,599 was paid as compensation.

Of the juvenile offenders, 117 were dealt with under

Sections 562 and 565, Criminal Procedure Code, and 27 were fined and imprisoned.

43. In the Magistrates' Courts, 53,758 witnesses out of 63,277 who appeared were examined. No witness was detained for more than 3 days in any of the courts. A sum of Rs. 1,615 was paid as batta to witnesses. One thousand eight hundred and one witnesses were examined in the Sessions Courts of the three Divisions and a sum of Rs. 4,808 was paid as batta to witnesses. Witnesses.

44. Five cases involving six persons were tried by Justices of the Peace. Two persons were convicted in two cases, three were acquitted in two cases and one was discharged in the other. Trial of European British Subjects.

45. The receipts amounted to Rs. 93,544 and the charges to Rs. 2,15,433. Receipts and Charges.

(vi) Civil Justice.

46. The total number of courts on the last day of the year 1933-34 was 39, consisting of four District Judges' Courts (including the temporary Additional District Judge's Court, Bangalore), three Subordinate Judges' Courts, one additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Mysore, one Small Cause Court, Bangalore, three Additional Subordinate Judges' Courts *cum* First Class Magistrates' Courts, 25 Munsiffs' Courts including one temporary and two Courts of Magistrate-Munsiffs at Shimoga and Closepet. Besides these there, were 178 Village Munsiffs' Courts of which 114 tried cases. Number of Courts.

47. Thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty suits were instituted during the year against 43,783 in the previous year. Of these, 15,362 ordinary suits and 14,170 small causes were instituted in the Munsiffs' Courts, and 225 ordinary suits and 7,975 small causes in Subordinate Judges' Courts. The aggregate value of the suits amounted to Rs. 82,52,181 and the average value of each suit was Rs. 218 against Rs. 212 in the previous year. The number of suits filed works out at one suit for every 170 persons against one suit for every 146 persons in the previous year. Original Work.

Out of a total number of 58,812 suits for disposal, 41,755 suits comprising 17,350 ordinary suits and 24,405 small causes were disposed of. Particulars regarding the

disposals and pendency of suits as compared with the previous year are given below :—

Nature of Suits	Number for disposal		Number disposed of		Number pending at the close of the year		Average duration in days in respect of			
							Contested suits		Both contested and uncontested	
	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33
1. Ordinary Suits.	29,142	31,512	17,350	18,644	11,792	13,828	650·5	635·9	275	174·8
2. Small Cause Suits.	29,670	32,636	24,405	26,340	5,265	7,296	230·5	272		

Miscellaneous Cases,

48. The total number of miscellaneous cases for disposal was 15,700 against 15,671 in the previous year. Of these, 8·1 per cent were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 23·5 per cent for setting aside *exparte* decrees, 1·1 per cent for review of judgment and 3·4 per cent for permission to sue as paupers. Ten thousand one hundred and thirty-eight miscellaneous applications against 9,838 in the previous year were disposed of leaving 5,562 pending at the end of the year.

Appellate Work.

49. The total number of appeals for disposal was 2,660 against 2,659 in the year 1932-33. Of these, 1,326 against 1,064 in the previous year were disposed of, leaving 1,334 against 1,595 pending at the end of the year. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of during the year was almost the same as in the previous year, namely, 462·4 days. Out of 636 miscellaneous appeals, 319 were disposed of leaving 317 at the end of the year.

High Court.

50. There were 251 sittings of the High Court during the year consisting of five Full Bench sittings, 136 Division Bench sittings and 110 sittings of single judges on the revision side. The High Court had to deal with 301 first appeals, 651 second appeals and 87 miscellaneous appeals against 317, 596 and 86 in the previous year. Of these, 67 first appeals, 103 second appeals and 59 miscellaneous appeals were disposed of leaving 234 first appeals, 488 second appeals and 28 miscellaneous appeals pending at the end of the year against 227, 415 and 30

respectively pending at the end of 1932-33. The average duration of first appeals disposed of was practically the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 997·3 days and that of second appeals was 536·29 days, against 527·1 days in the previous year. Besides these, there were for disposal before the High Court 924 civil revision petitions, 119 civil petitions and two civil referred cases.

There was some decrease in the cost of litigation in respect of both first and second appeals, the average cost being respectively Rs. 278 and Rs. 67 against Rs. 324 and Rs. 74 in the previous year.

Insolvency Proceedings.

51. There were 1,292 insolvency applications for disposal and 774 of these were disposed of. Four hundred and seven applications were granted, receivers being appointed in 125 and 361 applications were withdrawn. The gross value of insolvents' assets realised during the year was Rs. 42,930 and the amount disbursed to creditors was Rs 26,956.

Execution of Decrees.

52. Including 35,776 applications pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 81,584 applications for execution of decrees against 81,699 in the previous year, of which 48,801 were disposed of leaving 33,583 pending. The percentage of applications that proved infructuous rose from 59·3 in the previous year to 61·4 during the year under report. The amount realised was Rs. 25,96,488 and out of 1,963 persons arrested, 219 were committed to the civil jail.

Processes.

53. Two lakhs forty-five thousand two hundred and one processes were issued during the year, the receipts and charges of this department being Rs. 1,99,644 and Rs. 1,39,172.

Finance.

54. The total receipts of the courts amounted to Rs. 11,27,447 and the charges to Rs. 7,15,276, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 13,30,504 and Rs. 7,40,514.

Legal Practitioners.

55. The total number of advocates on the roll on the last day of the year was 473 of whom 46 were of the Madras Presidency, and the total number of pleaders on the roll on the last day of the year was 557.

General.

56. The Agriculturists' Relief Regulation was extended to all taluks in the State with effect from 1st January 1934.

The practice of dictating judgments to shorthand writers in the District Judges' Courts, the Subordinate Judges' Courts and the Small Cause Court, Bangalore, has been continued till the end of July 1935.

(vii) Prisons.

Accommodation.

57. There were two jails in the State, one at Bangalore and a sub-jail at Mysore, during the year. The number of lock-ups was 51 as in the previous year.

Prisoners of all classes.

58. The number of prisoners of all classes in the jails and lock-ups of the State at the beginning of the year was 880 (853 males and 27 females). During the year, 6,520 were admitted and 6,421 discharged, leaving a balance of 979 (947 men and 32 women). The daily average number confined was 873·43 against 836·77 in the previous year.

Convictions.

59. The number of convicts in the jails and lock-ups at the beginning of the year was 602 (587 men and 15 women). During the year, 2,336 (2,162 men and 174 women) were admitted and 895 (872 men and 23 women) were received by transfer, thereby bringing the total number of convicts in jails and lock-ups to 3,961 (3,749 men and 212 women). Of these, 1,010 were transferred to other jails or places of trial, 2 were transferred to the Victoria Hospital, 2 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, 2,252 were released, 3 escaped and two died, leaving 690 (673 men and 17 women) convicts at the close of the year. The daily average number of convicts was 660·71 against 654·40 in 1932. Out of the fresh admissions, 2,722 were Hindus (including Sikhs), 431 Mahomedans and 194 Christians. Of these, 568 were literate, 1,768 were illiterate and 683 had previous convictions. The number of convicts under 15 years of age was 86 against 88 in 1932. Of the total admissions, 1,359 had been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment not exceeding one year, 447 to simple imprisonment, 33 to transportation for life and two to death. Of the 56 female prisoners admitted into the jails, 36 were married women, one was unmarried, 16 were widows and three were prostitutes.

Under-trial Prisoners.

60. The number of under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year was 62. New admissions numbered 717, thereby bringing the total number of such prisoners

to 779. Of these, 51 were released on bail, 385 convicted, nine were transferred to places of trial, and 256 were acquitted, leaving a balance of 78 prisoners at the close of the year.

Civil Prisoners.

61. The number of civil prisoners at the beginning of the year was 35. During the year, 289 were admitted, bringing the total to 324. Of these, 301 were released during the year, leaving a balance of 23 at the close of the year. The daily average number of civil prisoners was 19 against 20·98 in 1932.

Health and Condition of Prisoners.

62. The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year. Seven hundred and forty of them had gained weight, 170 had lost weight and there was no change in other cases. The total number of deaths among all classes of prisoners was two against six in the previous year.

Conduct and Remissions.

63. The number of convicts released under the remission rules during the year under report was 318 against 357 in the previous year, and 28 long term convicts were released on probation on the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Board of the Bangalore Central Jail. The maximum remission gained by a convict of the Mysore Jail was 700 days and the maximum amount of gratuity earned was Rs. 9-6-6. The average gratuity per head earned by convicts released was Re. 0-5-5 against Re. 0-9-2 in the year 1932. The number of offences committed by the convicts in the two jails during the year was 789 against 883 in the previous year. The offences were dealt with by the Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail and the officer in charge of the sub-jail, Mysore, under the power vested in them under the provisions of the Prisons Act excepting one which was dealt with by a Criminal Court. Corporal punishment was awarded in 32 cases against 65 in the year 1932. There were two escapes from among the convicts in the Bangalore Central Jail.

Employment of Convicts and Jail Manufactures.

64. Of the daily average number of 609 convicts, 496 or 81·44 per cent were available for work, and the rest being convicts undergoing simple imprisonment or being sick or convalescent or infirm were unemployable. Out of the convicts available for work, 94 or 15·43 per cent were employed as prison servants and 216 or 35·46 per cent on manufactures. A sum of Rs. 11,801-10-3 was spent on industries carried on in jails. The total income of the department amounted to Rs. 44,460-14-5. The

main industries carried on in the Central Jail at Bangalore were pottery, cumbly making, smithy, cloth weaving, carpentry, rattan and basket weaving, tailoring, chuckler's work, manufacture of woollen carpets, and gunnies, dyeing and bookbinding.

Finance.

65. The total cost of maintenance of prisoners in the two jails amounted to Rs. 91,410-11-8. If the total earnings of Rs. 32,581-2-5 is deducted from the above, the net cost of maintenance of prisoners comes up Rs. 58,829-9-3 or Rs. 85-0-3 per head against Rs. 72,675-10-5 or Rs. 105-8-4 per head in the year 1932. The decrease per head is due to the decreased expenditure under dietary charges as well as to the increase in the earnings of prisoners.

General.

66. There were two schools in the Bangalore Central Jail, one for teaching Kannada and the other for Urdu. In the former school there were 38 convict pupils on the roll at the beginning of the year and 67 were admitted making a total of 105, of whom 55 were removed from the school as they had to be released, leaving a balance of 50 pupils on the roll at the end of the year. Reading, writing and arithmetic were taught and periodical examinations held. The Urdu school began with 22 pupils on the roll; 17 were admitted and 20 were removed, leaving a balance of 19 pupils at the end of the year. The curriculum prescribed by the Education Department for Primary Hindustani Schools was followed. Educational Officers inspected both the schools and reported that the work done was satisfactory. On every Sunday in the week religious teachers of different denominations, paid by Government, visited the jails during the year and imparted religious and moral instructions to the prisoners of their respective creeds. In addition to the above, a *Harikatha* and a few musical entertainments were held for the benefit of the prisoners in the Bangalore Central Jail. The Mysore Jail has been converted into a sub-jail. Government have ordered the issue of rice to such of the convicts as were unaccustomed to eat ragi in their outside life and the issue of two suits of clothing to convicts once in nine months instead of one once in ten months.

(viii) Registration of Assurances.

Registration Offices.

67. The number of special and *ex officio* Sub-Registry Offices in the State were 60 and 22 respectively

against 61 and 21 in the preceding year. The special Sub-Registry Office at Yelandur was converted into an *ex officio* office with effect from 1st January 1934.

Registration of Documents.

68. The total number of documents registered during the year under report was 121,497 against 134,345 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 12,848 documents or 9·4 per cent. Out of the total number of documents registered, 118,225 related to immovable property, 92,596 thereof being compulsorily registrable and 25,629 optionally registrable. Out of the remaining documents, 2,429 related to movable properties, 842 were wills and one was authority to adopt. During the year under report, 1,955 deeds of gift were registered against 1,767 in the preceding year. There was a decrease in the number of registrations in all the districts, due largely to the tightness of the money market, and the general economic depression. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered in the year under report in Books I and IV, amounted to Rs. 3,46,16,835 against Rs. 4,03,60,383 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 57,43,545 or 14·2 per cent. This is due to the lesser number of documents registered in the year and to the continued fall in prices of agricultural produce which has affected adversely the value of immovable properties. The total value of the properties as mentioned in the wills and authorities to adopt, registered in Book III, during the year was Rs. 7,35,958 against Rs. 7,30,839 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 5,119 or ·7 per cent. The number of documents relating to co-operative societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment of registration fees was 4,445 against 4,378 in 1932-33 and the amount of fees which the Government had to forego in respect of these documents was Rs. 19,399-9-0 against Rs. 17,389-13-0 in the previous year.

Finance.

69. The revenue of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 2,62,035 against Rs. 3,04,404 in the preceding year, the decrease being Rs. 42,369 or 13·9 per cent. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,74,637 against Rs. 1,73,035. Exclusive of the income and expenditure of Rs. 1,378 and Rs. 1,418 respectively of the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office, the net surplus in favour of the department was Rs. 87,439 or nearly 33·3 per cent of the total revenue against Rs. 1,31,267 or nearly 43·1 per cent in the previous year.

General.

70. Government ordered that no search fee should be levied for the grant of encumbrance certificates by registering officers on the requisitions of Government officers in the case of properties offered as security under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation where the amount of the loan does not exceed Rs. 750. Exemption from payment of registration fee was granted in respect of supplemental agreements executed by officers of Government taking house building, house purchase or motor vehicle advances in regard to the variations in the terms of the agreements on account of concessions granted in connection with the cut in salaries.

(ix) Municipal Administration.

Number of Municipalities.

71. The number of municipalities in the State during the year remained the same as in the year previous, there being at the end of the year two city municipalities, 38 town municipalities, 66 minor municipalities, making a total of 106 municipalities.

Constitution.

72. Consequent on the coming into force of the new City Municipalities Regulation, 1933, with effect from 1st August 1933, the proportion of the elective seats on the two city municipal councils of Bangalore and Mysore was raised from two-thirds to four-fifths of the whole number of councillors, but the total number of councillors remained the same as in previous years, *viz.*, 30. The Bangalore City Municipal Council was reconstituted for a term of three years from 1st January 1934, and the Mysore City Municipal Council for a like period from 3rd January 1934. Consequent on the dissolution of the previous council in the Bangalore City, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, assumed charge of the Office of the President and continued as such till the forenoon of 3rd February 1934, when the newly elected non-official President assumed charge of the office. As in previous years, the Mysore City Municipal Council continued to have an official President and an elected non-official Vice-President and the Bangalore City Municipal Council continued to have a Municipal Commissioner.

Bangalore City Municipality.

73. The Bangalore City Municipal Council held during the year 41 meetings, of which 12 were ordinary, 13 adjourned and 16 special, as against 31 in the previous year, of which 12 were ordinary, 9 adjourned and 10 special.

Finance.

74. The balance at the credit of the Municipal Council at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,71,792 and the normal receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 9,18,437 and Rs. 8,30,924 respectively. The control of the water-supply in Bangalore City continued to remain with the Public Works Department. Pipe lines were laid in the higher localities of Chamarajpet to give filtered water-supply. A sum of Rs. 14,000 was advanced to the Sanitary Engineering Department in addition to Rs. 50,000 advanced last year for the completion of the laying out of sub-main No. 2 of the comprehensive city drainage scheme. A sum of Rs. 7,057 was spent by the Municipal Engineering Department for providing drains in certain localities of the City. A sum of Rs. 48,900 was spent during the year for improvement works in Bangalore City. An expenditure of Rs. 1,09,000 was incurred for tarring roads to a length of 7¾ miles.

Mysore City Municipality.

75. The Mysore City Municipal Council held 34 meetings during the year, of which 13 were ordinary, 3 adjourned and 18 special against 23 meetings during the previous year, of which 12 were ordinary, 8 adjourned and 3 special.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 27,438 and the total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 6,58,101 and Rs. 6,67,367 respectively.

Water Supply.

76. The control of water-supply in the Mysore City continued to remain with the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering of the Public Health Department. Improvements to the distribution system to the extent of Rs. 4,980 were carried out during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 2,760 was incurred for repairing and refixing 155 meters in the city. There was no serious break down of the supply of water during the year and the supply was so regulated as to serve all parts of the city.

Mysore City Improvements.

77. The following are the main items of works executed by the Mysore City Municipal Council :—

(1) Construction of sheep slaughter house at a cost of Rs. 11,464.

(2) Construction of mutton stalls at a cost of Rs. 41,495.

(3) Construction of Sri Vani Vilas, Mallamma and Subramanya Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at a cost of Rs. 34,000.

(4) Tarring of roads at a cost of Rs. 7,800.

The city improvement works in Mysore continued to be carried out by a Board of Trustees consisting of an

ex officio Chairman who is also the President of the City Municipal Council and eight members, of whom two were elected by the City Municipal Council, three appointed *ex officio* and three nominated by Government. The amount credited to the City Improvement Fund during the year came to Rs. 1,70,677 including the Government grant of Rs. 52,000, out of which a sum of Rs. 12,521 was spent for the acquisition of properties, Rs. 44,708 for drainage and other sanitary works and Rs. 19,678 for establishment charges and a sum of Rs. 56,129 went to suspense accounts and the balance was spent on minor items. As part of the scheme for stamping out malaria from the city recommended by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, the work of draining off the Dodkere tank was taken up during the year and work to the value of Rs. 15,455 executed.

Five model houses were constructed in the Military Block, Narasimharaja Mohalla, including the three that were remaining incomplete at the beginning of the year.

Public Health.

78. Public health in Bangalore and Mysore Cities was satisfactory during the year, rigorous steps having been taken to suppress stray cases of plague, cholera and small-pox. Anti-malaria work in the two cities was continued by the special staff. The Committee of the King George Thanksgiving (Anti-tuberculosis) Fund awarded the "Hassan Masud Suhrawardy Anti-tuberculosis Challenge Shield" to the Mysore City Municipal Council for having shown the best anti-tuberculosis work during 1933. Both the city municipal councils continued to evince great interest in maternity and child welfare work and baby shows and health exhibitions were held in both the cities.

Other Municipalities.

79. The Municipal Councils of Tumkur, Tiptur, Chikmagalur and Malur continued to have non-official Presidents except for a short break during the year 1933-34 in respect of the last. A non-official President was appointed for the Jagalur Minor Municipal Council also. The Municipal Councils of Anekal and Dodballapur were deprived of the privilege of having a non-official President, as the conduct of affairs in these municipalities was found to be unsatisfactory and the Amildars of those taluks were appoined *ex officio* Presidents of the municipalities. The new Regulations relating to Town and Minor Municipalities came into force from 1st August 1933, and

general elections were held in almost all the municipalities for the reconstitution of the municipal councils under the new Regulations. The total strength of the members of all the municipal councils on the last day of the year was 1,736, of whom 1,067 were elected members, 422 were non-officials nominated by Government and 247 were *ex officio* members. The total number of meetings held by the municipal councils was 1,833, of which 954 were ordinary, 591 special and 288 were adjourned meetings.

Finances.

80. The total receipts and expenditure of the several municipal councils in the State during the year were Rs. 40,97,270 and Rs. 38,23,235 respectively, against Rs. 37,05,121 and Rs. 39,39,004 during the previous year. Government made a grant of Rs. 35,000 for improvement of water-supply in towns and Rs. 40,000 for improvement of towns and minor municipalities during the year.

Water Supply and Drainage.

81. Schemes of water-supply to Hole-Narsipur, Dodballapur, French-Rocks, Seringapatam and Channapatna were sanctioned during the year. The works relating to the last three places have been completed and the work relating to Hole-Narsipur is in progress. Bore wells were sunk in Channagiri, Chitaldrug, Chintamani and Arsikere and improvements were effected to the water-supply at Bhadravati. Projects for the supply of water to Konanur and Kunigal and improvements to the water-supply at Arsikere, Chintamani, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Hassan were under consideration.

Drainage schemes for Chamarajnagar and Chitaldrug were sanctioned. Sanction was also accorded to an estimate for Rs. 28,200 for carrying out the third stage of the drainage scheme for Davangere town.

Other Town Improvement Works.

82. Electric power was supplied to Devanhalli, Chintamani and Malur towns. Proposals for the electrification of Chamarajnagar, Belakvadi, Talkad, T.-Narsipur, Bannur, Vadigenahalli and Davangere towns are under consideration. The electrification of Gubbi town has been sanctioned and the work is in progress. Schemes for the construction of a Town Hall at Madhugiri and of a Maternity Hospital at Kolar were sanctioned.

(x) Administration of District Boards and Village Panchayets.

Number of District Boards.

83. The number of District Boards was eight as in the previous year.

Composition of District Boards.

84. The sanctioned strength of the District Boards was 291 members, of whom 199 were elected members, 54 were non-officials nominated by Government and the remaining 38 *ex officio* members. During the year, 46 meetings were held by the Boards, the average attendance at each meeting being 2·93 officials and 28·35 non-officials, or 31·28 in all, against an average strength of 36·39 for each Board. The Bangalore and Mysore District Boards were reconstituted with effect from 1st July and 1st September 1933 respectively, all the other District Boards having already been reconstituted for a term of three years from 1st June 1933.

Finance of the District Boards.

85. The revenue and expenditure of the District Boards amounted to Rs. 22,06,366 and Rs. 23,90,993 against Rs. 28,80,368 and Rs. 26,71,023 respectively in the previous year. The revenue under service heads amounted to Rs. 14,42,183, of which Rs. 7,76,195 was from the allotment of local cess, Rs. 1,14,990 from tolls, Rs. 42,967 from contributions and the rest from other miscellaneous sources. The expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 15,09,197, of which Rs 6,64,906 was spent on public works executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 1,91,710 on public works executed by the Civil Department, Rs. 1,33,813 on administration and collection, Rs. 67,363 on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 3,41,942 on medical relief and the rest for miscellaneous purposes.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

86. As in the previous year, there was a Sanitary Board constituted under the Mysore Mines Regulation for the special sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields. The Board was reconstituted during the year and consisted of 20 members, of whom seven were *ex officio* and the remaining 13 were non-official members. Of the non-official members, seven were nominated by the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board and two by the Government and the remaining four were elected by the rate-payers. Nine meetings were held, the average attendance being 5·22 officials and 8·89 non-officials, or 14·11 in all. The income and expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 1,46,727 and Rs. 1,43,422 respectively, against Rs. 1,36,235 and

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Rs. 1,36,318 respectively in the previous year. The Mining Board continued to contribute Rs. 6,000 for medical relief, and the Village Panchayets in the area under the jurisdiction of the Board contributed a sum of Rs. 1,100 being one half of the collections out of the obligatory taxes levied by the Panchayets.

Village Panchayets.

Number.

87. The number of Village Panchayets in the State increased from 10,604 to 11,266. The increase is largely due to the splitting up of some of the Village Panchayets and also to the constitution of Panchayets in Jodi Villages.

Revenue.

88. In addition to the levy of obligatory taxes by the Village Panchayets, sanction was accorded to eight Village Panchayets for levying optional taxes during the year. The total number of Village Panchayets levying optional tax was about 100. The demand of the Village Panchayets for 1933-34 including the arrears of the previous years aggregated to Rs. 46,59,892. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 10,63,333 inclusive of remissions was realised. The unsatisfactory collections were, as in the previous year, due partly to the prevalence of economic depression and partly to the negligence of the Village Panchayets themselves in not taking timely and effective steps to collect their dues. Some portion of the arrears relates to the old Panchayets and Unions which have become time-barred or otherwise irrecoverable and instructions were issued for writing off these amounts. Special Revenue Inspectors were also entertained in some of the districts for speeding up the collection of the outstanding arrears. Out of the Government grant of Rs. 56,800 for rural reconstruction work, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was placed at the disposal of the Village Panchayets for undertaking improvement works. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 75,000 for drinking water wells and another sum of Rs. 50,100 for tube wells were allotted by Government for the year.

Rural Reconstruction Work.

89. The Village Panchayets continued to evince considerable interest in providing water facilities in the villages and improving their sanitary condition. The number of well works completed during the year was 155. Several Village Panchayets continued to render medical aid in their villages by distributing quinine pills freely. Communal free labour was made use of for eradicating

lantana and other rank vegetation, repairs to schools, temples and chavadies, filling up insanitary pits, deepening wells, planting of avenue trees, etc. Three Village Panchayets were entrusted with the management of tanks and 44 with the management of muzrai institutions and three more forests came under their management. Electric lights were installed in 42 villages and power for irrigation pumps was supplied to one Village Panchayet. The other activities of Village Panchayets during the year were the purchase and supply of agricultural implements and seed to villagers, cultivation of mulberry, laying out of approach roads and kerb stones on sides of roads, erection of ornamental gate pillars, fixing of name boards, laying out of parks, construction of panchayet halls and laying out extensions on sanitary principles.

90. With a view to promote maternity and child welfare work in the State, the Village Panchayets were authorised to contribute one rupee each annually to the funds of the Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore Branch, and a sum of Rs. 1,440 is reported to have been contributed so far.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(i) Season and Rainfall.

1. The rainfall during the calendar year 1933 was more than that of the preceding year in the districts of Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, the State average being more by 0·38 inches. The average rainfall for the State during the official year, however, was less by 8·38 inches, the decrease being noticeable in all the districts except Mysore where there was an increase of 2·87 inches. The rainfall during both the official and calendar years was more than the normal average. Both the mungar and hingar rains were generally timely and well distributed and most of the tanks in the State received an adequate supply of water. There was excessive rainfall in some parts of Hassan and Shimoga Districts resulting in partial damage to the crops. In the Sorab Taluk of the Shimoga District, lands in a number of villages became heavily water-logged, sowing and weeding operations were considerably hampered and crops suffered heavily in some parts of the taluk necessitating the grant of remission on a large scale. The Vani Vilas Sagara overflowed to the extent of about six feet and continuous supply in summer was given during the year under report, as a special case.

2. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows :—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	Average
	April 1933 to September 1933	Average	October 1933 to March 1934	Average	April 1933 to March 1934	
Bangalore ...	25·5	21·9	10·2	9·1	35·7	31·0
Kolar ...	19·9	19·3	10·1	8·9	30·0	28·2
Tumkur ...	29·2	18·3	9·8	7·8	39·1	26·1
Mysore ...	28·4	18·5	12·3	9·6	40·7	28·1
Hassan ...	43·8	28·7	12·8	10·0	56·6	38·7
Shimoga ...	63·7	49·4	16·9	7·6	80·6	57·0
Kadur ...	73·9	63·2	16·8	10·3	90·7	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	24·7	15·4	11·5	6·6	36·2	22·0
Average for the State	36·2	27·4	12·3	8·7	48·5	36·1

3. The highest rainfall for the year was 304·74 inches recorded at Hulikal in the Shimoga District and the lowest was 18·24 inches at Burudugunte in the Kolar District. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was at Byrapur estate in the Kadur District where a fall of 12·65 inches of rain was recorded on the 10th July 1933.

4. The following statement shows the average yield in terms of annas of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State.

Out-turn of select crops in terms of annas.

Sl. No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse-gram		Cholum		Sugar-cane	
		1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33
1	Bangalore ...	13·00	12·00	14·00	13·00	11·00	11·00	...	...	13·00	13·00
2	Kolar ...	7·00	9·00	10·00	12·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	9·00	11·00	10·00
3	Tumkur ...	12·00	11·00	10·00	10 00	8·00	10·00	9·00	9·00	10·00	10·00
4	Mysore ...	12·00	12·00	9·00	11·00	8·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	10·00	9·00
5	Hassan ...	9·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	5·00	8·00	8·00	5·00	10·00	11 00
6	Shimoga ...	10·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	7·00	7·00	5·00	5·00	9·00	10·00
7	Kadur ...	11·00	12·00	9·00	8·66	7·00	8·40	9·00	10·60	9·00	9·60
8	Chitaldrug ...	8·22	10·46	7·55	7·43	7·77	8·44	7·45	7·55	8·44	11·31
	Average ...	10·28	11·18	9·19	9·76	7·72	8·98	6·80	8·15	10·55	10·49

(ii) Agriculture.

Seasonal Conditions.

5. The rainfall in the year was somewhat deficient for dry crops, generally in the early part of the season, but later rains amply made up and fairly normal crops were harvested. For coffee, areca and sugarcane in the malnad, the rains were heavy and favoured disease in both coffee and areca, but timely and extensive spraying kept down loss considerably. The yields of these were somewhat below normal. The later rains were very heavy, and all tanks received full supplies and both Karthik and Vaisak crops of paddy were made possible.

The yields of both paddy and sugarcane were good in all the maidan districts. There was no scarcity of fodder and water for cattle. Prices of all kinds of produce, however, continued to be low and the economic depression tended to become more acute.

Chemical Section.

6. The chemical section continued the manurial experiments on the different important crops in progress on the Experimental Farms. On the Hebbal Farm, the value of green manures when supplemented with sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate has been demonstrated. On the Marthur Farm, with its very high rainfall and laterite soil, the value of a mixture of calcium cyanamide and superphosphate was demonstrated. The Nagenhally Farm has continued to give the highest yields of paddy, the manure used being a mixture of sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate. Manurial experiments on sugarcane have demonstrated the need of organic manures in addition to artificial manures. A mixture of 3 cwts. of superphosphate and 5 cwts. of sulphate of ammonium conduced to the best yield and as far as potash is concerned, indications are that it does not tend to increase the crop. The experiments on coffee have been continued on the coffee station on the same lines as last year. Experiments in the concrete cisterns to test the soil reaction for optimum growth of coffee showed that the PH value should be 6·5 to 7. The work on the insecticidal value of certain indigenous plant materials was continued and methods for isolating and purifying the active substances studied. A notable addition to the list of fish poisons is the root bark of Randia Demetorum. Experiments on cocoanuts on the Babbur Farm have been in progress since 1931 and indicate that complete manure containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash is needed. The best trees give 100 nuts per year and the average of all treatments gave 55 nuts. Work in the Laboratory and in the pot culture house on fundamental problems has been continued. Studies in the moisture content of soils revealed the important fact that an irrigation of 2″ to 2·5″ was enough to completely saturate the soils to the depth of 9″—a fact of much importance in irrigation practice. Work on the honge oil resin soap insecticide was completed and this material has now become very popular as a substitute for fish oil soap and is now manufactured on a large scale in the Government Soap Factory.

Mycological Section.

7. The section continued the spraying campaign against the Koleroga of areca nut. The disease was rather bad in the year, having broken out in new areas. Work had to be undertaken on a more extended scale. The value of spray materials sold in the year amounted to the very large sum of Rs. 67,000. Experiments on the use of groundnut oil as a substitute for casein in the Bordeau mixture were continued on a much larger scale with excellent results, as the oil mixture proved even more effective than the casein mixture. It may be soon possible to displace the use of casein altogether by groundnut oil. The importance of the gain will be revealed when it is remembered that we import casein now to the value of Rs. 45,000 annually.

Considerable experimental work was conducted on the Anabe Roga of arecanut both in the Laboratory and in certain gardens at Amruthur, which included the treatment of the infected soil with various disinfecting products. Investigation on the Black Rot of coffee was continued and light has been thrown on certain obscure points in the life history of this fungus. Control of the disease by spraying with oil Bordeau mixtures was found quite effective.

Experiments with various spraying mixtures as well as proprietory products like Sulphemulsol were continued on the Coffee Experimental Station. Both investigation work and control work on the alternaria of potato were continued and the latter extended in area in the year. Spraying with calcium arsenate with a lime caseinate adhesive has been the method adopted with success. The spray has been found to control the Epilachna beetle pest as well, so that this combined spray is likely to be taken up largely, as the beetle pest is also very common and destructive in our main potato tracts. Mildew on peas which is generally prevalent and causes much damage was successfully controlled by spraying with half per cent oil Bordeau. Likewise, on betel vines, mildew was controlled by the same mixture as well as by Olite sulphur. The 'Wood rot' of apple plants which is causing havoc in the orchards in Bangalore has been under investigation and certain tentative recommendations have been made to prevent the spread of the disease.

Entomological Section.

8. Among the pests to which attention was dovoted last year, the most important one from several points of

view was the sugarcane borer pest in the Irwin Canal area. With the opening of the Sugar Factory and the cultivation of sugarcane over several thousands of acres, the borer pest which is not new in Mysore and in which considerable research and control work has already been done by the department has now assumed serious importance. Fortunately, many satisfactory control measures have been worked out and it is a question now of carrying them out on a very large scale over the whole tract. The releasing of the parasites was found to effect great improvement in young cane in the areas experimented upon in the Irwin Canal Farm. The immersion of seed setts in cold water for 48 hours before planting was found to kill most of the borer larvæ in the setts. The efficiency of the trash trap method was assessed on the Babbur Farm and found to have increased the yields by 45 to 53 maunds of jaggery per acre over the control plots. Work on the mango hopper pest related to the trial of honge oil resin soap, flowers of sulphur, coal tar emulsions, sulphemulsol and sodium lincolate. The honge oil resin soap was found satisfactory. The work on the coffee borer beetle pest was continued, the indications being in favour of the tar distillates as heretofore. The shothole borer in Robusta coffee which causes the death of important primardiums was taken up for a study of its life history and some control measures were also attempted. Another disease which is likely to demand special attention is the stem-borer of tobacco seedlings in nurseries. This had caused much damage to the tobacco nurseries of American tobacco being grown in the Whitefield neighbourhood and the cultivation of which deserves to be largely extended. The control measures devised have worked satisfactorily and if growers should co-operate by a systematic removal of the stubble growth after the harvest of the plants, the pest could be kept effectively under control.

The work on the testing of the insecticidal action of various fish poisons was continued. Among the new products is the root of the Randia Demetorum, a 10 per cent water extract, of which produces a mortality of 80 per pent of the green bugs on coffee. The work on the honge oil soap has resulted in its being used now on a large scale against green bug of coffee.

The work on bee-keeping has greatly extended in the year. The number of hives kept by private gentlemen

increased by 22 in Bangalore; the number outside Bangalore was 81 in the year. One hundred and forty-two and a half lbs. of honey was extracted from 18 hives in Bangalore, the highest from a single hive being 25½ lbs. for a period of six months.

Botanical Section.

9. The work of the section during the year has been on the usual lines and has related to all the different crops on which improvement work has been in progress. As regards the most important crop of the State, *viz.*, Hain Ragi, the trial of the 3 new selections, H. 55, H. 56 and H. 45, was continued along with H. 22 and they were multiplied for supply to the A Farms. In regard to sugarcane, a numer of new seedling canes have been produced and tested and among these H. M. 607, H. M. 609 and H. M. 606 have given good yields. H. M. 608 again gave very rich juice and also did not flower. A fresh batch of canes from Java was got out and tested. In the Paddy Breeding Station, over 200 varieties were under trial and were classified according to duration, yielding capacity and quality. A large amount of hybridisation work on paddy was carried out in the year and a good quantity of hybrid seed was raised for trial in the current year. The apparatus designed by the Economic Botanist for this work was successfully tried and many finished models of the apparatus were prepared. In the Kar Ragi Breeding Station, a large number of selections were tested and six of them have been found very promising. Work is under way to select an early type with compact earheads for this tract. A few varieties of tobacco, both local and foreign, were grown for trial in the year. Work on cotton related to the tests for wilt resistance; 69 new selections were put through the trial and fresh crosses were also made for counting wilt resistance with yield and quality. The new cross H. 190 evolved by the section gave very encouraging results and is spoken of highly by the Bangalore Spinning and Weaving Mills. Work on Nadam American crosses and a number of other Indian cotton crosses was continued and some 360 new crosses were made. Pure seed of Selection 69 cotton was also raised as usual and handed over to the A Farms. On the Marthur Farm, some 56 new paddy varieties from Karjat suited to high rainfall condition were introduced. From the local varieties themselves, strains have been isolated giving a proportion of rice to paddy of 50 to 53 per cent against the usual 48 and below.

10. The Agricultural Engineering Section afforded help to local manufacturers of improved ploughs and cultivators by recommending suitable material and testing the implements made by these manufacturers. The seed drills designed by the section were further improved so as to give as low a seed rate as 1·9 seers of ragi per acre. Field tests were laid out to compare crop yields with different seed rates with these improved drills. These showed advantages in favour of the lower rate, a result which will be verified by further tests in the coming year. Tests with jola on the black cotton soil revealed that the drill required further alteration to suit these conditions. The workshop of the section was improved by the addition of certain new equipment. Jaggery boiling outfits, 18 box pattern bee-hives, 3 honey extractors and spares, 3,000 washers and other spare parts for sprayers were made, the sprayer parts especially being much cheaper than the imported articles. Much structural work and repairs to machinery on the different Farms was executed as usual. Agricultural Engineering.

The section also carried out building and other works in the Farms and Schools of the Department aggregating to Rs. 14,461 in value.

11. The Hebbal Agricultural School had a total strength of 91 students in the year. There were 100 applications for the First Year Class and 36 among them were selected for admission. For the Final Diploma examination 35 students appeared and 14 passed the examination and were declared eligible for the Diploma. The Vernacular Agricultural Schools continued to work satisfactorily in the year and the strength in the two schools was 15 and 17 in the Chikanahalli and Ramakrishnapur Schools, respectively. The Hassan Agricultural School continued entirely under the management of the Hassan District Board in the year. Agricultural Education.

12. On the Hebbal Farm in addition to the plant breeding work on ragi, groundnuts and sugarcane, varietal tests of paddies were continued. Chintamani Sanna and Baswanthi were found to be the best for Vaisak season and Gunasala for the rainy season. Manurial and varietal trials were also conducted on paddy, sugarcane, groundnuts and ragi. The cocoanut plantation on the Farm continued to attract great attention and has created a good demand for the seed nuts available on the Farm. Experimental Farms.

The bee-hives on the Farm served as a valuable demonstration in the tract.

On the Marthur Farm, the areca crop produced the effect of the special manuring and spraying and showed itself in a high yield in contrast with that in the local gardens. The pepper yield was also the highest on record as the new high yielding varieties are now coming into bearing. The new variety yielded more than double that of the local ones. Several number of varieties of paddy suited to heavy malnad area were imported from the Karjat Rice Breeding Station for trial and some of them have been found valuable introductions.

The Coffee Experimental Station continued the work on the three important lines *viz.*, manurial experiments, spraying trials and plant breeding work on coffee. The advantage of spraying has been fully demonstrated in more than one direction, *viz.*, controlling leaf disease, black rot and die back and even minimising the attack of the borer pest. The cheapening of the spray mixture by using groundnut oil instead of casein has been made possible by the trials on the station. The manurial experiments form a very large part on the station and have been laid out to accord accurate data on a number of important aspects. The Coffee Scientific Officer of the United Planters' Association of South India continued to work on the Station, investigating chiefly leaf disease and die back in coffee.

On the Irwin Canal Farm, the total area under cane was 320 acres, the cane being supplied partly to the Sugar Factory and partly sold as seed to the raiyats. Important manurial experiments on cane, irrigation experiments on the duty of water for sugarcane and paddy and varietal tests of the promising canes released by the Plant Breeding Section were also in progress. In addition, trials of tobacco, chillies, cotton and turmeric as alternative crops to sugarcane were also conducted to see which could be recommended with profit to the raiyats of the tract.

Demonstration and Propaganda.

13. The popularisation of improved implements has suffered during the year on account of the serious economic depression and the consequent reduction in the purchasing power of the raiyats. The number of improved ploughs and cultivators sold in the year amounted to 758 as against 1,657 in the past year. The number of mills sold was 51 against 52 in the last

year, and the number of sprayers sold was 119 against 460 in the last year. An endeavour has been made to stimulate local manufacture of improved ploughs.

Work on improved varieties of ragi progressed better in the year. The number of Seed Farms for ragi was increased and 49,076 seers of pure seed were supplied therefrom. The distribution of Selection 69 cotton seeds in the Chitaldrug District was continued and pure seed was distributed to the extent of 3,139 maunds. Attention was paid in the year to persuading the Village Panchayets and individual raiyats to plant fruit trees, and a large number of cocoanuts, oranges, plantains and lime plants were obtained and supplied.

14. The two schemes subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research continue to receive attention. This is the second year of the thick cane breeding scheme. The work was carried on both on the Hebbal and the Irwin Canal Farms. Work with the X-ray radiation on cane setts with a view to inducing bud variations was of a preliminary character; attempts were made to determine the safe limits of the dose to be given. Irridiation was given in three different doses and the performance of the treated cane setts is being watched. General

The second scheme relates to the enquiry into the cost of cultivation of sugarcane and cotton. The cost of cultivation accounts of the holdings selected in the six villages taken up for the inquiry were completed for one year and were submitted to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The collection of oil cake arrears during the year amounted to Rs. 1,008 leaving a balance of Rs. 4,800 still to be collected.

Live-Stock Section.

15. In further continuance of these schemes of Aided Cattle Breeders and the consequent reduction of the Amrit Mahal herds, one more herd was disbanded and the abolition of the Tiptur range was completed. Subsequent to August 1931, when the Amrit Mahal Department was amalgamated with the Live Stock Section, the number of herds has been reduced from 19 to 10 and the number of ranges from five to three, the expenditure in the Amrit Mahal branch reduced thereby being Rs. 8,700 per

annum. The strength at the commencement of the year was 3321 and at the close 3364.

The actual demand for the year under all heads was Rs. 32,930-14-0, out of which a sum of Rs. 29,658-0-5 was collected. The balance outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 48,278-9-5. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 4,713-9-1 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 43,514-15-6.

The total strength of cattle at the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur increased from 873 at the beginning of the year to 1,137 at the end of the year. Twenty-two breeding bulls were distributed to Village Panchayets and 22 pairs of bullocks were transferred to the various Government Departments.

The strength of cattle with the aided cattle-breeders was 1,202 at the close of the year. The animals were found to be in good condition.

The total area of Amrit Mahal kaval lands that was surrendered to the Revenue Department during the year under report was 1,993 acres and seven guntas.

The three sheep breeding farms at Hebbal, Yelachahalli and Ajjampur continued to work. A good deal of work has been done in sorting out the cross breed progeny in the different farms in respect of their characters and allotting separate breeding areas to them.

The total strength of the Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association at the close of the year was 205 against 192 in the previous year. Of the six thousand sheep belonging to the members, three hundred and seventy-five were cross breds. The Association sold 4,152 lbs. of wool in the year.

The Live Stock Section is co-operating with the Imperial Physiological Chemist in his work on making blood tests on certain selected cows at different seasons of the year with the object of finding out if breeding could be regulated by appropriate feeding methods, and a batch of 12 cows has been used for the experiment.

(iii) Sericulture.

Condition of the Silk Industry.

16. The Silk Industry in Mysore continued to suffer from the competition of cheap foreign silk. There was a slight diminution in the imports of raw silk from China into India. But the imports of raw silk from Japan

which was 33,700 lbs. in 1931-32 and 164,000 lbs. in 1932-33 rose to 220,170 lbs. in 1933-34. During the three months April, May and June 1934, the total imports of raw silk into India have gone up from 334,768 lbs. in the corresponding period during 1933 to 407,049 lbs., Japan alone being responsible for an increase of 49,000 lbs. The imports of silk yarn during these three months have gone up to 759,215 lbs. as compared to 444,647 lbs. during the corresponding period of 1933, Japan's portion having gone up from 199,186 lbs. in 1933 to 416,175 lbs. during the current year. The imports of artificial silk yarn during these three months of 1934 have gone up to 4,361,688 lbs. as compared to 1,952,981 lbs. during the corresponding period in 1933, Japan's portion having gone up from 327,148 lbs. in 1933 to 2,606,348 lbs. during the current year. As a result of the continued depression and the abnormal competition from cheap foreign raw silk, piece goods, spun yarn, etc., the sericulturists in Mysore found it very hard to find an outlet for their cocoons, as the reelers and silk merchants had suffered very heavy losses.

Area under Mulberry.

17. There was a further fall in the area under mulberry in the State from 36,000 acres in 1932-33 to about 32,000 acres in 1933-34 for the reasons explained above. About 2,500 saplings fit for trees were supplied to sericulturists, free of cost, to popularise the planting of mulberry topes, 24 cart-loads of mulberry cuttings were also supplied free of cost to sericulturists from Government farms.

Seed Supply.

18. The number of Government grainages was six as in the previous year. They prepared altogether 2,287,869 disease-free layings including the free examination of moths of seed cocoons of sericulturists against 1,690,505 layings prepared in 1932-33 and supplied 2,076,979 layings to the sericulturists and silk farms in the State against 1,682,836 layings supplied in 1932-33. Special attention was paid to increase the output of hybrid layings. The total output of cross breed and pure foreign race layings during the year amounted to 1,226,000 disease-free layings against 740,278 disease-free layings in 1933-33 and 565,939 disease-free layings in 1931-32. There were 16 aided grainages at the beginning of the year. The aided grainages prepared altogether 1,406,292 disease-free layings and supplied 1,384,703 disease-free layings to 751 sericulturists during the year against 1,663,754 disease-free

layings prepared and 1,642,565 disease-free layings distributed during 1932-33.

There were 22 Sericultural Co-operative Societies and no new societies were registered during the year. One sericultural co-operative society at Hindignal in Hoskote taluk was converted into a credit co-operative society. Apart from the three societies which worked as aided grainages, the other societies prepared and distributed 189,179 disease-free layings to their members during the year against 180,793 disease-free layings supplied during 1932-33 and 143,460 disease-free layings supplied during 1931-32. These societies put on the market 191,966 lbs. of cocoons which were bought by the Government Filature and by private reelers. Necessary assistance was rendered to sericulturists by granting loans so that they may continue the industry which is passing through trying times.

Filature and Reeling.

19. The Government Filature worked throughout the year. There was considerable improvement in the quality of raw silk produced in the Filature. Twenty students were trained in Filature technique. As a measure of economy, the post of Filature Assistant was retrenched in April 1934.

Experimental and Propaganda Work.

20. The laboratory attached to the Silk Farm at Channapatna carried on research work on the embryology of silk worms. The combined cocoon cookery set obtained from Japan was utilised to conduct experiments in the Filature at Mysore. Experiments in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing, etc., were conducted in Mysore and Channapatna Farms. Demonstrations to teach improved methods of rearing cocoons were conducted in the houses of sericulturists in a number of villages and the staff on propaganda work rendered technical assistance. The houses of sericulturists were disinfected free of cost to eliminate diseases of silk worms. The Provincial Sericultural Conference was held at Channapatna in November 1933, and graciously opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja.

The Tariff Board recommended unanimously that protection should be afforded to the indigenous silk industry for a period of five years. The Government of India have granted a certain measure of protection to the industry under the Tariff Act.

Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

21. The Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore, continued to work throughout the year.

(iv) Civil Veterinary Department.

Contagious Diseases.

22. A noticeable feature during the year is the perceptible decrease in mortality under the several contagious diseases of live stock in the State compared with those of previous years. The mortality under rinderpest, which is the most important disease of live stock demanding the serious attention of Government, is the lowest ever recorded being only 976 out of a total mortality of 15,203 due to contagious diseases. The mortality from black-quarter and anthrax showed a decrease from that of the previous year. This was due to continued vigilance and systematic protective inoculation on a large scale. During the year 90 cases of rinderpest, 1,408 of anthrax, 709 of hæmorrhagic septicæmia, 1,566 of black-quarter, 20 of sheep-pox and 3,598 of other contagious diseases were registered and 80 cases of rinderpest, 1,420 of anthrax, 719 of hæmorrhagic septicæmia, 1,634 of black-quarter and 3,631 cases of other contagious diseases were attended to. Twenty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-five heads of cattle were protected by the serum simultaneous method of inoculation, 4,043 by the goat virus alone method and 35 by the serum alone method, against 22, 127, 520 and 209 respectively in the previous year.

The total mortality from black-quarter during the year was 4,286 against 4,517 during the previous year. The disease was severe in Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore Districts, and was less severe in Chitaldrug, Mysore and Hassan Districts. Ninety-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-four animals were protected against the disease in 800 villages against 86,725 during the previous year.

Hæmorrhagic septicæmia prevailed in a severe form in Chitaldurg, Kolar and Hassan Districts and the total mortality caused was 2,169 against 1,174 during the previous year. During the year 41,320 animals were protected against this disease against 17,905 during the previous year.

Anthrax prevailed rather severely in Bangalore, Kolar, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts and has caused a mortality of 2,292 against 2,705 in the previous year. Four thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine animals were protected against the disease with Australian spore vaccine against 2,879 of the previous year. Foot and

mouth disease was less severe than in the previous year and the mortality recorded during the year was 1,341 against 1,611 of the previous year. This disease prevailed in all the Districts, and was rather severe in Mysore and Tumkur Districts. During the year the incidence of sheep-pox was milder than in previous years and only 20 outbreaks were registered against 40 and 108 of the previous two years.

Parasitic diseases are becoming more and more serious every year and are causing severe economic loss to the stock-owners in the State. Generally, grazing areas situated in low lying tracts where drainage is most difficult to provide for, are particularly favourable for parasitic infestations.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

23. Three new dispensaries were opened at T.-Narsipur, Malur and Gubbi and three additional men were entertained. There were 63 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the State at the close of the year including the three new ones opened. During the year 2,25,703 fresh cases were admitted into these institutions for treatment against 2,15,381 during the previous year. Eighteen thousand three hundred and ten castrations were performed at the institutions and 15,279 surgical operations both major and minor were conducted during the year against 18,910 castrations performed and 14,170 surgical operations conducted during the previous year. The Municipal Council of Chintamani sanctioned a sum of Rs. 300 for the purchase of surgical instruments for its local veterinary dispensary at Chintamani.

The building for a veterinary hospital at Mysore undertaken by the City Improvement Trust was completed and the hospital was shifted to the new building on the 13th August 1934.

Rural Veterinary Aid.

24. The staff while on tour visited 15,279 villages, castrated 52,857 animals, treated 73,225 cases for both contagious and non-contagious diseases and undertook 1,434 surgical operations against 14,101 villages visited, 52,651 castrations done, 66,583 cases treated and 1,320 surgical operations performed during the previous year. One hundred cattle fairs were held in the State during 1933-34 and all of them were attended to by the staff. In all the fairs, temporary veterinary dispensaries were opened and much propaganda work was done. Government were pleased to issue revised rules for the control

of cattle fairs in the State, based on the recommendations of the Special Live Stock Committee.

25. The investigation of Johne's disease among cattle and parasitic diseases was continued. A scheme for the investigation of Johne's disease among cattle in the State spread over three years has recently been sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Scientific Section.

(v) The Serum Institute.

26. The preparation of Rinderpest Goat Virus, Black Quarter Filtrate, and Anti Black Quarter Serum, Anti Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia Serum and Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia Vaccine, Sheep-pox Vaccine and Anti Anthrax Serum, etc., which was undertaken on a much larger scale after the Institute was shifted to its present new buildings at Hebbal in March 1932, was continued so satisfactorily and in such increased quantities as to make it possible to have large stocks of all these products, and to meet fully and promptly the demands for them from within as well as from outside the State.

The sales amounted to Rs. 1,27,299 against a total expenditure of Rs. 83,407. Two lakhs ninety-three thousand six hundred and seventy-five c.c. of bovine virus were produced this year against 5,20,775 c.c. in the preceding year, out of which 98,500 c.c. of the virus were indented for and issued to the Civil Veterinary Department.

27. An important feature of work during the year under report is the introduction of goat virus alone in some parts of the State, for immunising animals against rinderpest, in place of the usual serum virus simultaneous method of inoculation. Two strains of "Fixed" virus—Muktesar and Bangalore, are being maintained by passages through goats. Twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight c.c. of goat virus were produced this year against 23,025 c.c. last year and 4,690 c.c. were issued to the Civil Veterinary Department. Rinderpest Goat Virus.

28. Of this serum, 3,30,320 doses (5 c.c. per dose) were produced this year against 5,04,525 doses in the preceding year. The total quantity of serum available for issue during the year under report was 5,32,320 doses including 2,02,000 doses on hand at the commencement of the year. One lakh seventy thousand and nine hundred doses were supplied to the Mysore Civil Veterinary Anti Rinderpest Serum.

Department and 2,13,000 doses to places outside the State, such as Hyderabad, Coorg, and Baroda. Out of a total of 1,15,234⅓ doses of anti halmorrhagic septicæmia serum (16 c.c. a dose) including 8,543 doses remaining on hand at the beginning of the year, 26,580 doses were supplied to the Mysore Civil Veterinary Department and 41,400 doses to places outside the State. Hyderabad and Cochin continued to place indents for this serum in considerably larger quantities than in the previous year. The States of Kolhapur, Sangli and Ichalkaranji were also supplied with this product for the first time this year.

Sixty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-four doses of anti black quarter serum were produced during the year against 44,530 doses in the previous year. Thirty thousand and eight hundred doses of anti anthrax serum (15 c.c. a dose) were produced during the year against 18,730 doses in the previous year.

Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia Vaccine.

29. To meet the very large demands for this product this year especially from Hyderabad and Baroda, the output had to be increased over two and half times that of the previous year. Sixty-three thousand and eight hundred doses (5 c.c. a dose) were manufactured against 24,130 doses prepared last year.

There was an increase in the outturn of Black Quarter Filtrate also. One lakh fifty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty doses were prepared against 1,21,232 in 1932-33.

Whereas Black Quarter Filtrate is a germ-free product, Black Quarter Bacterin is a formalinised whole-killed culture of the organisms and as such, it is believed to have a higher antigenic value. Five thousand and two hundred doses of this product were made experimentally during the year and 1,200 doses were supplied to Veterinary Inspectors of the State for use.

There was a greater demand for Sheep-pox Vaccine this year than in the previous year.

Two thousand and fifty doses of Fowl Cholera Vaccine was prepared experimentally for the first time during the year under report. After testing for safety and potency in the Institute, 200 doses were issued to Veterinary Inspectors for use on fowls.

Field Experiments

30. The field experiments indicate that cattle protected by goat virus acquire a solid immunity which lasts

up to eight months. During the year under report, the Institute undertook some field experimental work only at the Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur. Reports were received from this farm about the periodical outbreaks of Black Quarter which occurred just before and during the monsoon, *i.e.*, during the months of March and April and also during September and October. Sero filtrate alone inoculations used to be conducted during the outbreaks.

Revenue and Expenditure.

31. The total sales of the biological products to places outside the State as well as to the Mysore Civil Veterinary Department and also of "done" animals and manure within the State come up to Rs. 1,27,299 during the year under report against Rs. 1,77,706 during 1932-33, the total sales effected to places outside the State alone being Rs. 49,646 against Rs. 58,751 in the previous year. The decrease in the total revenue as compared with that of the last year is attributable mainly to the considerable reduction in the prices of the products (given effect to from 1st April 1933). There was also a corresponding reduction in expenditure as well during the year under report. Out of the total budget grant of Rs. 1,00,300 for the Institute for expenditure during the year 1933-34, a sum of only Rs. 83,497-1-2 was actually spent against Rs. 92,173 expended last year. The working of the Institute from a financial point of view is as good as last year.

(vi) Labour and Wages.

32. The wages of skilled labour ranged from Annas 8 to Rs. 4 and of unskilled labour from Annas 3 to Re. 1-0-0. The rate of cart-hire per day ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 as in the previous year. Labour was generally available in all the districts except in the Malnad taluks of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts, where labour was imported as usual from South or North Canara Districts. The Thumbadi, Chandahalli and Dalvai tank projects, the Irwin Canal works, the Sulekere south channel extension, the Sugar Factory and sugar-cane farms attached to it, the eighth installation works at Sivasamudram, the canal extension and bridge works at T.-Narsipur, the Iron Works at Bhadravati, the fuel collection work in the Kumsi Sub-Taluk, and the Anjanapur irrigation project in the Shikarpur Taluk, afford sufficient employment to both skilled and unskilled labourers. The rates of daily wages of labour remained

practically the same as in the preceding year. The trade depression and the fall in the price of commodities particularly of food grains have had hardly any effect on the rates of labour and cart-hire.

Emigration and Immigration.

33. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State during the year in search of food or employment. There was, however, the usual influx of labourers from the South Canara District for work in the coffee and tea estates of the malnad parts of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts and the exodus of coolies from the Nanjangud Taluk to the coffee and tea estates in the Nilgiris and Coorg for short periods.

(vii) Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

Industrial Installations.

34. The number of industrial installations erected during the year by the Department of Industries and Commerce was 34 against 36 during the previous year. Of these, the number of private installations erected was 24 and the number of Government, Municipal and District Board installations was 10 against 25 and eight respectively during the year 1932-33. The total amount of capital invested on these installations was Rs. 77,398, of which Rs. 13,500 represents the loans advanced by Government.

Financial aid to Industries.

35. Twenty-three applications for financial assistance were pending disposal at the beginning of the year for an aggregate amount of Rs. 64,283. Twenty-three applications for a total sum of Rs. 53,949 were received during the year. After necessary investigation, 14 applications were accepted and loans to the extent of Rs. 30,905 were sanctioned. Twenty applications involving a sum of Rs. 46,571 were either rejected or withdrawn. Twelve applications for a total sum of Rs. 35,789 were left pending at the end of the year. Towards the repayment of the loans advanced by the Department, Rs. 60,966-11-9 was collected during the year against a sum of Rs. 84,671-11-6 in the previous year.

Industrial Concerns under Departmental Management. Central Industrial Workshop.

36. The total value of work turned out during the year amounted to Rs. 1,21,251 against Rs. 1,12,559 during 1932-33. The value of orders received from the Government Departments amounted to Rs. 1,06,725. Orders from private parties were not many on account of the severe trade depression and the growth of several private

workshops in Bangalore City. The policy of the workshop is to accept only such private orders as cannot be handled by private workshops. The manufacture of agricultural implements was continued and 718 ploughs of improved pattern were sold to the Agricultural Department and the Mysore Sugar Company along with 345 steel-shares and other spare parts. Experiments were conducted in the manufacture of sprayers of D. S. P. type.

Distrct Industrial Workshops.

37. In the Kolar District Industrial Workshop, a sum of Rs. 6,017-1-6 was realised on the work done, the profit being Rs. 279-14-0, against Rs. 5,205-12-0 realised in 1932-33. The Workshop at Shimoga continued to be of much use to Industrial concerns in the Shimoga Division in getting ordinary repairs attended to and spare parts manufactured without loss of time. The total value of work turned out last year amounted to Rs. 5,200 against Rs. 3,931 in 1932-33. There was a small profit of Rs. 450.

Government Soap Factory.

38. The working of the Soap Factory continued to be satisfactory. The Factory supplied soaps to the Viceregal household during the Viceregal Visit to Mysore. The soaps were greatly appreciated and the Factory received orders from the Comptroller of the Viceregal Household. Additional equipment of the value of Rs. 25,000 was installed at the factory. The factory continued to produce several toilet preparations of high quality.

Industrial and Testing Laboratory.

39. The Industrial and Testing Laboratory continued to manufacture and supply medicines to the Government Medical Stores. Fifty-nine samples of different materials sent by the Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee were analysed and the results were submitted to the Committee. The value of medicines manufactured amounted to Rs. 29,138-2-2. Three and half tons of Turkey red oil were prepared against five tons in the previous year, as the demand for this oil suffered a further fall during the year under report.

Government Weaving Institute.

40. The Institute had on its rolls 48 students of whom 12 were in the second year certificate course, 17 in the first year certificate course and the remaining 19 in the Artizan Class. Thirty students were in receipt of scholarships from the several District Boards, the Education Department or the Department of Industries and Commerce. Seven students passed the final year examination held in the Institute. Arrange

ments were made to give the successful students practical training for a period of six months in the local mills. Six students were given instruction for the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination held at Madras during May 1934. The value of goods woven by the students under training amounted to Rs. 865 of which goods valued at Rs. 630 were sold. The chain tappet designed by the Experimental Section of the Institute has become popular and orders for the same are being received from distant places. The tape loom designed by the Weaving Institute is being used to manufacture insulating tape required by the Electric Department and 2,657 yards of one inch tape and 2,006 yards of half inch tape were woven and supplied to the Electrical Department.

Weaving in General.

41. The Demonstration staff in the Districts continued to assist weavers by supplying them with improved appliances and new designs. The Lady Weaving Demonstrator paid special attention to teach weaving in the Home Industries Classes in Bangalore. Instruction in Embroidery is being given in Home Industries Classes by the Embroidery Instructor. The output of the Badanval Spinning Centre was 22,555 lbs. or 62,857 sq. yards against 29,845 lb. or 86,674 sq. yards in the previous year. The amount realised by the sale of cloth manufactured in the centre was Rs. 26,945 against Rs. 34,757. The output of the Tarakanambi Spinning Centre was 3,594 lbs. or 9133 sq. yards against 4478 lbs. or 12,683 sq. yards in the previous year. The amount realised by the sale of cloth manufactured in the Factory was Rs. 5,587-11-5 against Rs. 4,909-9-6 in the year 1932-33.

Porcelain Factory.

42. Continuous attention was paid to improve the quality of insulators made in the Factory. Further additions were made to the equipment of the Factory during the year. The Factory was chiefly engaged in the production of pin type insulators of 8,000 and 13,000 volts, strain insulators, low tension insulators, shackle insulators, pot insulators and other electrical materials. The value of the insulators and bushings supplied to the Government Electrical Department was Rs. 20,470. Orders from electrical firms outside the State for the supply of insulators and other electrical materials, to the extent of Rs. 21,000 were complied with. The total value of the output of the Factory during the year was Rs. 39,485 and the total sales amounted to Rs. 40,805 against Rs. 28,500

and Rs. 21,270 respectively during 1932-33. Experiments in enamelling iron ware, manufacture of glazed wall tiles, steatite porcelain and suspension insulators were conducted.

Well Boring Section.

43. The Industrial Engineer continued to be in charge of the well boring Section. Thirty-nine borewells were sunk during the year against 18 in 1932-33. The total depth bored was 3,714½ feet, of which 700 feet were soil, 1,682½ feet soft rock and 1,332 feet hard rock. The total cost of sinking borewells amounted to Rs. 17,961-14-4. Eighty-three per cent of the borewells sunk last year proved successful. Three borewells were fitted with deep well pumps. Experiments were continued in regard to borewells for irrigation purposes.

Industrial Education. Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

44. The strength of the Institution on the 30th June 1934 rose from 228 to 258 and the average attendance from 193 to 255. The production of goods during the year in the Workshop Section amounted to Rs. 39,586-0-0 in value and the sales amounted to Rs. 40,265-0-0 against Rs. 44,724 worth of articles produced and Rs. 53,398 worth of articles sold in the previous year. The profit earned was Rs. 4,000 besides the commission of Rs. 333-6-9 realised in private articles sold. The Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore, which is now a Sales Branch of the Institute effected sales to the extent of Rs. 19,036-10-10 of which Rs. 9,344-1-0 represents sale of the products of the Institute and the balance represents sale of articles sent by private parties on consignment account. Besides the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, there are now nine Government Industrial Schools and five aided Industrial Schools.

Home Industries.

45. There were 10 Home Industries Classes aided by Government. The main object of these classes is to give training to women in useful handicrafts so that they may earn a small income by pursuing these industries during their spare hours. Knitting, sewing, embroidery, weaving, tailoring, rattan work, and cloth printing are among the arts taught in these classes. The total number of women under training during the year was 229. The total amount of grant disbursed to the institutions during the year came up to Rs. 7,954.

Weights and Measures Regulation.

46. The compulsory use of certified weights and measures was in force in 16 notified areas. An adequate stock of standard certified weights and measures was

maintained for sale to the public. The amount realised by sales of weights and measures last year amounted to Rs. 4,357-15-0 against Rs. 9,148-14-6 in 1932-33. During the year 14,439 units of weights and measures were tested and certified and a sum of Rs. 620-11-0 was recovered as fees against 13,304 units tested and stamped and Rs. 415-12-0 realised as testing fees in 1932-33. Twenty-nine prosecutions were launched during the year under the Regulation, of which 21 cases ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 86 was collected as fine.

Inventions and Designs.

47. At the beginning of the year, 12 applications for patents were pending and 13 new applications were received during the year. Of the 12 applications pending at the beginning of the year, patents were sealed in 8 cases. One application was abandoned and the rest were accepted. Of the 13 new applications received during the year, patent was granted in one case, 7 were accepted and the remaining 5 were under scrutiny at the close of the year The total number of applications received for the grant of renewal certificates was 8 and certificates were issued in 7 cases and one application was pending at the close of the year. The total amount of fees collected during the year was Rs. 988 against Rs. 1,600 in the previous year.

Factories Regulation.

48. There were 199 Factories on the register at the commencement of the year. Eight factories were added during the year and one was struck off the register leaving 206 factories on the register at the close of the year. Of the above number, 46 were seasonal factories and the rest worked throughout the year. Of these, 39 were decorticators, 25 rice mills, 27 textile factories, 11 brick and tile factories, 20 engineering works, 9 flour mills, 8 printing presses and 10 oil mills. The average number of persons employed daily in all the factories decreased from 20,223 in 1932-33 to 18,709. The number of factories inspected during the year 1933-34 was 86 against 130 in the previous year. The Inspectors during their inspections paid special attention to the provision of ventilation and lighting and supply of drinking water and other sanitary conveniences. These were found to be satisfactory. In the majority of factories inspected, the fencing and guarding of machinery was also satisfactory. The total number of accidents reported during the year was 109 against 126 last year of which 3 proved fatal, 50 were serious and 56 minor cases. Housing

accommodation has been provided for the workers in 23 factories.

Cotton ginning and pressing Factories Regulation.

49. Thirty ginning factories and six pressing factories were working in the State. The total number of bales pressed during the year amounted to 21,019 against 28,361 in the previous year.

Workmen's Compensation Regulation.

50. The total number of cases that came up before the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation during the year was 176, of which 171 cases were disposed of and 5 cases were pending at the close of the year. The total amount distributed to the dependants of the deceased was Rs. 33,186-8-0 as compared with Rs. 33,219-13-0 disbursed in the previous year.

Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation.

51. The total number of boilers in the State at the beginning of the year was 251. Nineteen boilers were registered during the year and 8 condemned, bringing the total number of boilers in use at the end of the year to 262. During the year, 210 boilers were examined of which 197 were examined fully and 13 partly. A sum of Rs. 5,536 was collected as fees for the examination of boilers, against Rs. 4,418 in 1932-33. No accidents were reported during the year.

Labour.

52. There was no labour disturbance in the State during the year under report. And the relations between the employers and workmen were cordial throughout the year. The supply of labour was good but the demand was not steady. There was no fall in the nominal level of wages. The seasonal conditions were satisfactory and the prices of food grains maintained the level of the year before.

The Mining Companies and the Textile Mills have been devoting much attention to ameliorate the conditions of labour. In the Mining areas, the welfare Committee paid special attention to the improvement of drainage and provision of additional sanitary conveniences to the labour lines. Additional electric lights were put up, cattle sheds were constructed and new trees have been planted, all of which have made the lines much cleaner. Two additional night schools have been opened. Greater attention is being paid to games. Electric gramaphones with loud speakers continue to give amusement to large numbers of labourers in the lines. The Welfare Department of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Co., Ltd., is also doing commendable work. The Deena

Seva Sangha, Malleswaram, Bangalore, is doing much to ameliorate the condition of labour in Bangalore City.

General.

53. Samples of important commercial products of the State were exhibited at the British Industrial Fair and the British Industries House through the Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London.

The Mysore Iron Works.

Capital Expenditure.

54. The total capital outlay during the year was Rs. 75,762.

Machinery and plant.

55. On account of lack of demand for the products all sections of the plant were worked below capacity. The blast furnace worked for only 281 days in the year and produced 18,164 tons of pig iron. The pipe foundry was operated for only 307 days and produced 7,213 tons of pipes. The quantity of general castings made was only 647 tons as compared with 910 tons in the previous year. On an average, only five retorts were in service during the year. The amount of charcoal supplied to the blast furnace from the retorts was 7,471 tons. The supplies of forest charcoal amounted to 9,086 tons. The forest charcoal operations are steadily improving and the cost also is progressively declining.

Financial Results.

56. The operations of the year resulted in a loss of Rs. 2,48,323. Depreciation in the value of stocks of certain raw materials as well as of finished products and stores materials unadjusted for some time was decided by the Board to be charged off this year and this added a further sum of Rs. 2,06,282 to the loss, bringing the total loss to Rs. 4,54,605.

General.

57. The Steel Protection Bill of the Government of India extending protection for iron and steel products for seven years ending March 1941, was passed in July 1934. The addition of a plant for the manufacture of steel and steel articles at Bhadravati was sanctioned and orders have been placed for the necessary equipment. Steps have been taken to ensure speedy construction and erection and the plant is expected to be ready for operation in October 1935. Hydro-electric power has also been arranged to be supplied to the Works, which, apart from saving fuel used for power purposes, will also help the development of manufacture of special or high quality steel. The M. & S. M. Railways have extended the

freight rebate concession to the end of March 1935 on the same terms as at present. The reorganisation of the staff which was taken up with a view to economise expenditure has resulted in a saving of Rs. 50,000 in the annual costs and arrangements for reduction in labour charges are also on hand. The entire output of by-products was sold and the rates realised were slightly better than in the previous year, as the sales were mostly in India.

Sandal Oil Factory.

58. The Forest Department supplied 1,579 tons of sandalwood to the Sandal Oil Factory against 1,011 tons in the previous year. The depression in sandal oil trade continued during the year under review also.

(viii) Trade and Commerce.

59. The quantity and value of trade during the year was as follows :— Imports and Exports.

	1932-33		1933-34	
	Quantity maunds	Value Rs.	Quantity maunds	Value Rs.
Imports ...	11,340,165	11,18,03,556	11,788,448	11,42,13,144
Exports ...	5,967,592	8,06,00,580	5,951,262	7,49,49,001

60. The more important food articles imported into the State during the year were rice, gram, pulses and wheat. More than 4 lakhs of pallas of rice valued at about Rs. 46 lakhs were received during the year. Imports of wheat maintained the level of the previous year. In the case of gram and pulses, there was a rise by 57,026 maunds to a heavy 903,615 maunds valued at about Rs. 48 lakhs. There was fall in the imports of castor, cocoanut and gingelly oils during the year. The total quantities of petrol and kerosene oils received during the year amounted to 1,547,293 and 4,184,396 gallons respectively, as compared with 1,562,381 and 3,623,216 gallons in 1932-33. The improvement which was noticed in the trade in raw cotton during the previous year suffered a set back during the year under report. The imports fell from 261,575 maunds valued at Rs. 51,45,080 to 234,494 maunds valued at Rs. 42,10,649. The exports fell from 77,029 maunds to

62,866 maunds. The total amount of cotton consumed by the mills in the State amounted to 48,244 bales against 51,175 bales in 1932-33. There was a slight improvement in the market for Mysore silk during the year. The total quantity of exports of raw silk from the State was 5,229 maunds against 4,584 maunds in the previous year. There was a heavy increase in the imports of machinery into the State during the year. The total value of imports was estimated at Rs. 60·14 lakhs against Rs. 21·36 lakhs in 1932-33. The imports of angles, bars, beams, etc., also rose in value from about Rs. 7·83 lakhs to Rs. 15·02 lakhs. There was a further fall in the value of pig iron and castings exported from the State by about 3 lakhs to Rs. 9,43,580. There was a noticeable decrease in the imports of cotton piece-goods, and twist and yarn from foreign countries during the year. The value of foreign twist and yarn imported fell by about Rs. 3·24 lakhs to nearly Rs. 8 lakhs and of foreign piece-goods by about Rs. 4·64 lakhs to Rs. 10·73 lakhs. The total value of cotton piece-goods exported from the State was Rs. 76 lakhs. There was a further rise in the value of silk piece-goods imported into the State from Rs. 27·66 lakhs to nearly Rs. 33·32 lakhs. The exports of silk piece-goods also showed an increase from Rs. 11 lakhs to about Rs. 15½ lakhs. The total value of the exports of woollen piece-goods and kamblies from the State amounted to Rs. 22·13 lakhs.

61. In the export trade there were increases noticed under paddy, gram and pulses, but decreases under ragi, jawar and bajra. There was a very heavy drop in the exports of jawar and bajra. Arecanuts exports from the State improved by about 24,000 maunds to 150,261 maunds in 1933-34, but the value realised was Rs. 53 lakhs against Rs. 54 lakhs in the previous year. Increases were also noticed in the exports of cardamom, pepper and coriander under spices. There were increases in the exports of refined and brown sugar accompanied by a decrease in the exports of jaggery. The exports of brown sugar rose from about 64,000 maunds valued at Rs. 6,82,675 to about 74,000 maunds valued at Rs. 7,90,426 in 1933-34. The increase in the exports of refined sugar by 2,200 railway maunds reflects the activity of the Mysore Sugar Company in the last months of the year. The total quantity of jaggery imported during the year under report was 34,050 maunds against 31,896 maunds in the previous year. There was a further fall in the exports of fresh fruits and

vegetables from 480,741 maunds to 364,480 maunds. As compared with the previous year, there was an improvement in the exports of different kinds of vegetable oils and oil seeds. The chief increase was under groundnut oil which rose from 20,913 maunds valued at Rs. 2,49,672 in 1932-33 to 43,582 maunds valued at Rs. 3,25,966 during the year. The total value of exports of sandalwood oil from the Government Sandalwood Oil Factory amounted to about Rs. 12,80,000. There was a slight increase in the exports of copra and cotton seeds and a heavy increase in the exports of groundnuts during the year.

(ix) Associations for Banking and Trading.

(a) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

62. The effects of the economic depression and low commodity prices of the last five years on the working of the Co-operative Societies in general and particularly the Agricultural Societies were more marked during the year 1933-34 than during the previous years. There was a further decline in the number of societies, consequent on the weeding out of societies which had either not started work for a long time or had no life in them and could not be revived.

The following statement indicates the condition of the movement during the year under report as compared with that during last year :—

Particulars.	*1932-33.*	*1933-34.*
Number of societies	2,180	2,088
Number of members	1,44,481	1,46,557
	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of share capital paid-up ...	50,40,173	49,42,068
Deposits from individuals	1,01,42,958	99,72,651
Do societies	9,28,571	9,03,117
Loans from the Apex and the Central Banks	29,96,352	26,97,928
Do Government ...	3,93,414	2,92,656
Reserve and other funds	28,08,097	29,52,041
Total working capital ...	2,23,09,565	2,17,60,461

Loans, Interest and Collections.

63. The total amount of loans issued to individual members during the year was Rs. 1,00,87,038 compared with Rs. 1,04,52,935 during the year 1932-33. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 29,02,454 was given for productive purposes, such as cultivation, land improvement, etc., Rs. 28,78,451 for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 10,75,042

for maintenance charges, purchase of clothing, articles of domestic consumption, etc., Rs. 16,89,950 for repair, purchase and construction of houses and Rs. 15,41,141 for non-productive purposes. A sum of Rs. 1,55,98,882 fell due under loans of which a sum of Rs. 1,00,84,996 was recovered during the year. The total amount of loans outstanding against the members of all co-operative institutions at the end of the year was Rs. 1,43,03,703. The amount of loans overdue on the 30th June 1934 was Rs. 55,13,886, of the total demand for the year. Owing to the very favourable conditions of the money market, the societies were able to attract the deposits required at low rates of interest ranging from Re. 1-9-0 per cent to 6¼ per cent. The average rate of interest charged on loans issued by co-operative banks and societies ranged from 7½ to 10 per cent, the interest charged on amounts in default being generally not more than 10 to 12 per cent. The deposits held at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 1,08,75,768 give an average of Rs. 74·2 per member. The total working capital of societies was Rs. 2,17,60,461 giving an average of Rs. 148·75 per head of membership against Rs. 154·41 of last year.

Central Banks.

64. The number of individual members of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., was 285 as in the year 1932-33, while that of affiliated societies rose from 964 to 975. The paid up share capital of the bank rose from Rs. 2,29,613 to Rs. 2,41,127. A sum of Rs. 35,63,108 was held as deposits by the bank against Rs. 37,55,571 on 30th June 1933. The fall in deposits was due to the bank having had to refuse taking fresh deposits as it had already found itself in possession of a large amount of money which was lying idle. The loans disbursed by the bank to its affiliated societies during the year amounted to Rs. 1,08,434 against Rs. 1,75,623 during the year previous. The loans outstanding against the affiliated societies on the last day of the year totalled Rs. 24,54,750. Out of the loans, to the extent of Rs. 10,58,026 which fell due during the year, a sum of Rs. 1,22,627 (excluding the recoveries towards cash credits) only was recovered and the amount of loans overdue at the end of the year was Rs. 9,35,399. The large arrears outstanding during the year are due to the continued economic depression prevailing for the last five years. The percentage of loans overdue to the amount of loans due was 88·5 per cent. The Bank had at the end of the

year a Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,42,515 against Rs. 1,30,514 at the end of the previous year.

The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., had a membership of 40 societies and 894 individuals against 57 societies and 873 individuals at the end of the last year. The fall in the number of affiliated societies was due to the liquidation of some societies and the filing of disputes against others. During the year, one society discharged its dues to the bank in full and got itself disaffiliated. The amount of loans due to the bank at the close of the year from the indebted societies, of which nine are in liquidation, was Rs. 1,63,573. The paid up share capital of the bank was Rs. 2,84,132 against Rs. 2,79,814 on 30th June 1933. The bank held deposits aggregating Rs. 17,25,545 as compared with Rs. 16,83,619 at the close of the previous year. The demand for the year under loans was Rs. 11,08,436 of which Rs. 2,70,075 only was recovered. The amount overdue from individual members works out to 71·7 per cent of the demand.

Primary Societies. (a) Agricultural.

65. The number of agricultural societies decreased from 1,723 to 1,629 consequent on the winding up of societies which were not functioning properly and the cautious policy adopted in the registration of fresh societies. But in spite of the reduction in the number of societies, the number of members increased from 71,134 on 30th June 1933 to 71,951 on 30th June 1934 and the total working capital remained practically stationary, being Rs. 54,22,256 on the 30th June 1934 as compared with Rs. 54,33,775 at the beginning of the year. Of these 1,629 societies, 1,534 were credit institutions, 27 were agricultural supply societies, 49 were grain banks and the rest sale societies started for the co-operative sale of areca nut, cotton, cardamoms, etc., and other miscellaneous institutions. The co-operative credit societies (1,534) had 68,945 members on the rolls and a working capital of Rs. 53,33,256. The loans issued and recovered by them amounted to Rs. 9,80,267 and Rs. 9,83,059 respectively and the value of goods sold was Rs. 41,286.

Supply Societies.

66. The 27 supply societies referred to above had a membership of 767 and a working capital of Rs. 65,276. They sold goods of the value of Rs. 2,037 only. Besides these, 153 credit societies undertook the supply of agricultural materials and sold seeds, manures and implements of the value of Rs. 6,436.

Sale Societies.

67. The two cardamom societies at Achanahalli and Mudigere had a membership of 182 and 144 respectively with a working capital of Rs. 84,424 and Rs. 51,851 respectively. The former society collected during the year 415 maunds of cardamom of which about 354 maunds were sold realising Rs. 7,473. The Mudigere Society did not do any active working during the year. The question of finding markets for the cardamom grown by the members of the Achanahalli Society in foreign countries is engaging attention. The credit society at Maradihalli in the Hiriyur Taluk continued to be engaged in the co-operative sale of cotton. It purchased improved variety of cotton seeds of the value of Rs. 727 and distributed the same among its members. It collected cotton kappas of the value of Rs. 28,956 from its members and got it ginned at Chitaldrug and disposed it of profitably.

(b) Non-Agricultural Societies.

68. There were 445 non-agricultural societies at the close of the year. They had a membership of 71,793 and a total working capital of Rs. 95,55,284. Their paid up share capital amounted to Rs. 30,84,671 and they held deposits to the extent of Rs. 48,14,502. Their reserve fund amounted to Rs. 12,92,252. Leaving aside the weavers' sericultural and other artisan societies, the bulk of these societies are financially very strong and their management generally efficient and they do not generally stand in need of financial accommodation from the central institutions. Of the 445 non-agricultural societies, 277 are credit institutions. They had a total membership of 52,588. Their paid up share capital amounted to Rs. 24,96,908 and working capital to Rs. 75,72,730. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 76,89,625 to their members during the year, and recovered Rs. 71,90,769, the total outstandings at the end of the year being Rs. 66,86,320 of which Rs. 21,11,595 were overdue.

Stores Societies.

69. There were 88 co-operative stores societies (including students' societies) in the State with a membership of 16,357 and a total working capital of Rs. 17,99,896. They purchased provision and clothing and other articles to the extent of Rs. 13,34,650 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 13,48,083 during the year.

Industrial Co-operation.

70. There were 20 sericultural societies on the 30th June 1934. They had a membership of 422. Their paid up share capital and working capital were Rs. 2,311 and

Rs. 5,466 respectively. Their reserve fund amounted to Rs. 560. They prepared and supplied 4,27,957 disease-free layings during the year. The Sandalwood Carvers' Societies at Sagar and Sorab had a total membership of 68, and a total working capital of Rs. 5,691. They manufactured articles of the value of Rs. 4,896 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 4,771. The Cobblers' Society at Malavalli purchased raw materials and sold them to its members realising a net profit of Rs. 163. The Cart-makers' Society at Hunsur manufactured 55 carts of the value of Rs. 3,671 and sold them at a profit of Rs. 54. The Gota Manufacturers' Society in Bangalore City continues to do fairly satisfactory work in spite of the trade depression. It has a membership of 256 and a share capital of Rs. 14,112 and holds deposits amounting to Rs. 1,264. It transacted business during the year to the extent of Rs. 64,874. There were 67 weavers' co-operative societies with a membership of 5,266 and a total working capital of Rs. 1,39,204. Their reserve fund amounted to Rs. 52,319. Their total turnover during the year was only Rs. 3,69,956.

Co-operative House Building Societies.

71. There were 28 societies for the grant of loans exclusively for the construction and repair or improvement of houses. These societies had a membership of 2,541 and a working capital of Rs. 8,53,397. During the year, they issued loans to the extent of Rs. 82,329. Besides these loans, the credit societies, particularly in the urban areas, financed their members for improving existing houses and for the construction of new houses to the extent of Rs. 16,07,621.

Co-operative Societies for the Depressed Classes.

72. There were 252 societies of Depressed Classes at the end of the year. They had a membership of 6,157 against 6,060 at the end of the previous year, while their paid up share capital amounted to Rs. 48,313 as compared with Rs. 42,223 at the beginning of the year. The deposits held by them totalled Rs. 4,838 against Rs. 4,119 at the close of the preceding year. Their total working capital amounted to Rs. 1,32,854, the amount of Government loan outstanding against them on 30th June 1934 being Rs. 49,745. The co-operative colony society at Gottigere did not show any progress during the year, nor was it able to repay the instalments of loan due to Government.

Co-operation in Malnad.

73. There were 368 societies in the Malnad parts at the end of the year. They had a total membership

of 22,334. Their paid up share capital amounted to Rs. 6,55,759 and they held deposits aggregating Rs. 3,56,276. Their total working capital amounted to Rs. 18,94,370 and their reserve fund to Rs. 4,20,365. The only co-operative stores societies in the Malnad that deserve mention are the Bhadravati Iron Works Co-operative Society and the Kakankote Hill Tribes Stores.

The Land Mortgage Bank.

74. The Land Mortgage Bank had at the end of the year a membership of 202 as compared with 368 at the close of the year previous. The fall in membership is due to the removal of many on account of persistent default in the payment of share calls and the consequent forfeiture of the shares held by them. The paidup share capital of the bank was Rs. 48,711 against Rs. 45,660 at the end of the preceding year. The debenture capital raised by the bank amounted to Rs. 2,18,500. A cash credit of Rs. 20,000 (since raised to Rs. 50,000) has also been sanctioned to the bank by Government. The flotation of additional debentures at 4½ per cent has been sanctioned by Government. The bank sanctioned during the year loans aggregating Rs. 1,30,520 in 93 cases, while the amount actually disbursed was Rs. 61,925 only. So far, the bank has sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 4,11,845 in 285 cases of which Rs. 2,64,458 had been disbursed to the grantees.

Land Mortgage Societies.

75. There were 15 land mortgage societies at the end of the year and all of them had got themselves affiliated to the Land Mortgage Bank. These societies had a total membership of 1,420 and a paidup share capital of Rs. 40,934. During the year, they dealt with 283 applications for loans, of which loans were sanctioned in 127 cases. The total turnover of the societies amounted to Rs. 20,310 and their net profits to Rs. 585. Their reserve fund on the 30th June 1934 totalled Rs. 1,507.

Litigation.

76. The total number of disputes that had to be disposed of was 4,905, of which 3,242 were actually disposed of, leaving 1,663 pending at the close of the year. During the year, 1,049 disputes were entertained without institution fees, for want of sufficient cash balance in the concerned societies. The value of court fee stamps due on these will be recovered as a first charge on the decretal realisations. The stamp revenue realised to Government on the disputes entertained with the necessary institution fees amounted to Rs. 21,634-6-0 as compared

with Rs. 16,001-3-0 of last year. An additional sum of Rs. 4,611-3-3 was also realised in respect of the disputes taken on file during this and previous years without institution fees in the first instance. There were in all 8,019 decisions for execution during the year of which 2,533 were executed during the year leaving 5,486 decisions pending at the close of the year.

Audit and Inspection.

77. During the year, 90 societies got their accounts audited by certified auditors. The accounts of 1,541 societies were audited by the Inspectors of the Department of Co-operation. The higher officers of the department also inspected 626 societies, exclusive of 88 societies inspected by the Registrar.

Finance.

78. The total cost incurred in administering the department amounted to Rs. 1,30,569 as compared with Rs. 1,32,373 of the previous year. The societies themselves spent Rs. 1,94,868 out of their profits for their management against Rs. 1,73,030 during the previous year.

General.

79. The schemes of Honorary Organisers has been suspended and there were only 12 Honorary Supervisors of co-operative societies working on the 30th June 1934. The 20th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore under the auspices of the Mysore Co-operative Propagandist Institute during the Dasara season. It was opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore and presided over by *Diwan Bahadur* M. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L., President of the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd. One hundred and sixty societies maintain free reading rooms for the benefit of members and also the general public. The provisions of the Regulation relating to supercession of committees of management, offences, etc., were enforced in some instances in which the committee of management were ignoring the departmental instructions. Certain amendments and additions to the rules under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation were framed by Government. It is proposed to undertake legislation to further amend the Co-operative Societies' Regulation so as to facilitate the better working of the Land Mortgage Bank.

(b) Joint Stock Companies.

80. The number of companies working at the close of the year was 147, of which 21 were limited by guarantee and 126 limited by shares. There were, at the

beginning of the year, 120 joint stock companies. Eleven companies were registered during the year, all of them being companies limited by shares. Five of them were public companies, the remaining six private. One company went into voluntary liquidation and four companies were ordered to be wound up by the courts, leaving 126 joint stock companies at the end of the year. Of these, 54 were companies carrying on the business of banking, loans and insurance, five were engaged in transit and transport and 44 in trade and manufactures. Including five engaged in printing and publishing, six were mills and presses, eight mining and quarrying concerns and two concerns dealing with estates, lands and buildings, two engaged in manufacturing sugar, two cinema concerns, one dramatic company and the remaining two were engaged in the import and breeding of horses. The aggregate authorised, subscribed and paid up capital of the joint stock companies amounted to Rs. 5,76,46,185, Rs. 1,79,32,855 and Rs. 1,64,14,940 respectively against Rs. 5,87,18,085, Rs. 1,79,44,175 and Rs. 1,48,35,906 respectively in the previous year.

81. During the year, 28 companies increased their capital, while 17 companies reduced their capital. No new companies limited by guarantee were registered. The number of such companies working during the year was 21 as in the previous year. There were, on the registers, 67 foreign companies including seven registered during the year. The number of persons holding auditors certificates at the beginning of the year was 37. The certificate of one person expired. Eleven persons were granted renewal certificates and five were granted fresh certificates. There were at the end of the year 41 auditors, of whom 13 held permanent certificates while the remaining 28 held temporary certificates. During the year, 14 institutions were registered under the Societies Registration Regulation and the total number of societies working at the end of the year was 238. The Headquarters Assistant to the Excise Commissioner was appointed as Assistant to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

(c) Agricultural Banks.

82. During the year, only two agricultural banks were working. The balance of Rs. 4-13-8 due to Government from the Satnur Agricultural Bank was recovered

and the account finally closed. The amount due to Government from the Vadigenahalli and Ardesahalli Banks is Rs. 7,283 on account of principal and Rs. 2,075-1-2 on account of interest. Coercive measures are being taken for recovering the amount.

(x) Transfers of Land.

83. There were 3,536 transfers of land by order of courts, civil and revenue involving an extent of 32,781 acres against 3,622 transfers involving 43,036 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 4,253 involving 31,281 acres, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 7,280 transfers and 508,733 acres.

(xi) Condition of the People.

Seasonal Conditions.

84. The rainfall during the year being well distributed, the yield of crops was generally good and the seasonal conditions were favourable for agricultural operations throughout the State. There was no scarcity of fodder or drinking water any where. But these elements of agricultural prosperity were to some extent offset by the fall in commodity prices which continued throughout the year. A few tracts, moreover, did not share the favourable conditions which generally prevailed in the State. Owing to inadequate supply of water in some of the tanks in the Kolar District, remission of half wet assessment, amounting to Rs. 17,303-12-10, was sanctioned during the year. Dry crops in the taluks of T. Narsipur, Gundlupet, Nanjangud and Krishnarajpet, suffered owing either to insufficient or untimely rains. In the Shimoga District, owing to excessive rains, crops suffered, particularly in 82 villages of the Sorab Taluk where either sowing was not possible or the seeds sown were washed away as a result of which a very large extent lay under banjar. A remission of Rs. 23,579-10-0 was, on this account, sanctioned by Government. Owing to Koleroga in parts of Thirthahalli, Sagar and Nagar Taluks, the yield of areca nut was below normal but this was to some extent compensated by a slight rise in the price, towards the close of the year. In parts of the Chitaldrug District, owing to excessive mungar rains, dry crops like ragi, jola, horsegram and chillies suffered to some extent.

Material Prosperity of the People.

85. The slump in prices of agricultural commodities which began in the year 1930 continued almost unabated during the year, and further weakened the staying power of the agriculturists. For over a decade since 1920, the prices of all the commodities had remained at a high level and the agriculturists increased their commitments by raising their standard of living and by borrowing more and more on the assurance of the higher income and the higher security that the lands offered. The abnormal and sudden fall in the prices, which in many cases was as much as nearly a half of the original value, reduced the income of the agriculturists and they could not merely adjust themselves to the altered conditions. The effect of the fall has not been felt uniformly by all the agricultural classes. It has been comparatively light in the case of the smaller landholders, peasant proprietors and cultivating tenants as the bulk of the produce grown by them is meant for their own consumption. Their cash requirements are mostly met from the income derived from other sources. The owners of large holdings and those of medium size, on the other hand, were more seriously affected by the fall in prices. Several measures of relief were sanctioned by Government from time to time to ease the situation and in the collection of Government revenue, considerable latitude was also shown. These concessions have gone some way to help the agriculturists. Some measures are necessary for relieving them from the burden of the huge debt and the interest payments under which they have been labouring. The Government have appointed a committee to suggest further measures that could be adopted to relieve them from the difficulties caused by the present trade depression. Their suggestions in the matter are awaited. The effect of the depression on the agriculturists had its repercussions on the traders and other money-lending classes also. The latter have also been finding it hard to realise either the principal or the interest from the agriculturist debtors.

Public Health.

86. Public health was generally good. But there was an increase of mortality due to plague and cholera. And the incidence of malaria is reported to have been rather heavy not only in the malnad parts and channel areas, but also in certain of the drier tracts of the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts.

As compared with the preceding year, there was a slight increase of cattle mortality in the Districts of Kolar,

Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur, while in the other three districts there was some decrease. Anthrax, rinderpest, blackquarter, and foot and mouth diseases prevailed during the year in almost all the districts. Hæmorrhagic septicaemia also prevailed in parts of Kadur and Shimoga Districts. Prompt action was, however, taken by the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department, to prevent the spread of the disease. Inoculations against epidemic diseases were freely resorted to in the Shimoga District. Notifications were also issued under Rule 12 of the rules under the Cattle Diseases' Regulation to prevent the movement of cattle either from or to the affected parts in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts.

Wild beasts continue to take a toll in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts. The mortality of cattle under this head increased during the year by 2,164 in these two districts alone. There was a slight fall in the number of deaths due to accidents and other causes.

Accidental fires

87. There were 514 accidental fires against 438 in 1932-33 resulting in all in a loss of 8 human lives and 274 head of cattle. The value of property and cattle destroyed is estimated at Rs. 1,85,563-0-8 against Rs. 1,97,436-12-0 in 1932-33. Makodu village in the Hunsur Taluk suffered the heaviest loss amounting to Rs. 57,263. As usual, the largest number of fires occurred in the Shimoga District, *viz.*, 122, resulting in the loss of 15 head of cattle and of property estimated at Rs. 40,691-9-0. Necessary relief by way of granting building materials and takavi loans for rebuilding was promptly given in deserving cases. Local people also rendered prompt and generous help to mitigate the sufferings of the affected people. A sum of Rs. 1,735 was granted from the Distress Relief Fund to the sufferers. The idea of building tiled houses is being popularised among the villagers and the Village Panchayets have also been instructed to insist on the construction of tiled houses as far as possible. Loans to the extent of Rs. 6,835 were advanced for the construction of tiled houses.

Prices.

88. The prices of the principal food grains remained almost the same as in the preceding year in all the districts and did not show any tendency to increase. The prices of the principal commercial crops such as, areca nut, coffee and cardamom showed slight fluctuations during the year. Sugarcane as a commercial crop cultivated on a large scale under the Irwin Canal area commanded a good price.

(xii) Forest.

Area and classification.

89. The total area of forests at the close of the year was 4,439·06 square miles comprising the following classes of forests :—

		Sq. miles.
1.	State Forests and Plantations ...	3,471·86
2.	Reserved lands under Section 4 ...	419·86
3.	Reserved lands under Section 35 ...	63 58
4.	Minor Forests ...	387·55
5.	Village Forests ...	96·21
	Total ...	4,439·06

Settlement, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.

90. During the year, three blocks with an area of 2·40 square miles were notified as State Forests under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation, and an area of 1·13 square miles was disafforested. Sixty-seven miles two furlongs and 76 yards of permanent demarcation lines were cut and 5,307 miles and 7 furlongs of the existing lines were repaired. Three State Forests, 15 Plantations, 10 Reseve Forests and 9 Minor Forests comprising of an area of 66·39 square miles were surveyed. The working plan report of the forests along the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway was scrutinised and has since been sanctioned. Sandal working plans of Channagiri, Chikmagalur and Tarikere Taluks and Narasimharajpura Sub-Taluk were sanctioned. Revised working plans for Handigondi, Hultar, Savandurga and Tenginkal forests are being scrutinised. The field work in connection with the revision of the working plans of Makli, Chickamannugudde, Kabbal, Doddamannugudde, Basavanbetta and Chilandadi forests was completed.

Communications and Buildings

91. A sum of Rs. 17,516 was spent on roads and bridges against Rs. 24,499 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on new buildings was Rs. 11,842 and that on repairs and improvement on existing buildings was Rs. 4,173 against Rs. 7,955 and Rs. 4,476 respectively in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 5,850 was also spent for the improvement of water facilities in or round about the forests.

Protection.

92. The system of fire protection adopted was the same as in previous years; clearing regrowth and fire-tracing the existing external and internal lines were the methods adopted. The area attempted to be protected from fire

was 2,062,632 acres of which 1,984,770 acres were successfully protected. The cutting of climbers was as usual done at the time of enumeration and marking of trees in annual coupes. The number of climbers cut was 185,730. The lantana pest continued to extend in all the forests and plantations and has become a serious menace. The lands granted for cultivation under the lantana eradication scheme were all resumed as the grantees failed to fulfil the terms of the grant. The lands so resumed have been planted up with casuarina, eucalyptus and other species of plants. The introduction of cochineal insects into Kamasandra forest and plantations of the Kolar District has resulted in the eradication of the prickly pear over large areas. Sowings of seeds of indigenous species of plants in such areas are fairly successful. The sandal spike disease spread rapidly along the northern boundary in Arkalgud Taluk and measures are being taken for controlling its spread. The disease is also spreading in Savandurga, Chickmannugudde, Doddamannugudde and other forests in Magadi and Channapatna Taluks. Investigation of the disease in the Agricultural Laboratory was continued. It was definitely proved that the disease travels above ground and that shade apparently makes sandal more tolerant of the virus and also masks the symptoms. Grafting experiments have revealed that the disease known as "Sandal Yellows" is not infectious. The loranthus parasite is common in all teak plantations in the Mysore and the Shimoga Districts and is also found on casuarina in Talkad. In the plantations operated for thinnings, the infected trees were removed. Gall insects continued to do damage in young teak plantations in the Mysore District. Investigation of the life history of the borer of the Orbella species attacking sandal trees began last year, and is being continued in the Agricultural Department. Wild elephants bison, sambhar, wild pigs, monkeys, rabbits, black buck, rats and rodents caused some damage in young plantations.

Forest Offences.

93. The total number of cases that had to be dealt with, inclusive of 121 cases pending at the close of the previous year was 1,578. Of these, 1,447 cases involving 2,337 persons were disposed of, leaving 131 cases pending at the close of the year. The amount of compensation fee recovered was Rs. 13,822. The number of cases of injury to sandal trees reported during the year was 208

and the number of cases disposed of was 190. The amount of damage recovered was Rs. 2,724 against Rs. 1,663 in the previous year. The special staff employed on the prevention and detection of sandalwood smuggling detected 14 cases, three in the Kolar District, three in Koppa Section, seven in Anavatti Section and one in Agumbe Section. The total number of cases dealt with was 18 inclusive of four cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year. In two cases, the accused were discharged, one ended in acquittal and one was struck off from the file of the Magistrate while convictions were secured in 12 cases, leaving two cases pending in courts at the close of the year.

Grazing.

94. As usual, cattle were permitted to graze in all the forests of the State either under the lumpsum system, or the individual permit system except in the exploited coupes, plantations and areas under regeneration. The number of cattle permitted to graze during the year was 200,416 against 212,371 in the previous year. The amount of grazing fees realised inclusive of the sale proceeds of grass in plantations is Rs. 63,938.

Sylviculture.

95. The natural regeneration of all the principal species such as honne, beete, matti and nandi in the high forests of the deciduous type was satisfactory, with the exception of teak, the reproduction of which was not good. In the evergreen zone, the regeneration of the principal ghat species such as nagasampige, devadari, surahonne, chickani, and ramanadike was also satisfactory. Kiralbogi is reported to have not seeded during the year. Although the seeding of sandal was below normal, yet its regeneration was good on the whole. Small bamboos seeded gregariously in portions of Kukwada, Ubrani State Forest in the Bhadravati Division. In the pole and scrub forests of the maidan districts, the natural regeneration of the fuel species was very satisfactory owing to timely and copious rainfall. Regeneration by coppice was satisfactory in all the divisions. During the year, 1,148 acres of teak plantations were newly opened. The total area of teak plantations under the management of the department was 10,304 acres. The work of restocking the existing plantations in the maidan districts received considerable attention. Investigation regarding germination and growth of teak from seeds obtained from different parts of India was continued. Failures in the two plots of Bhadravati

Division were replaced by seedlings obtained from seeds of the different origins. In some plots of the Mysore District failures were replaced by root and shoot cuttings and by stumps obtained from different origins in accordance with the instructions of the Sylviculturist to the Government of India who visited the plots in February 1934. Fifty pounds of Mysore teak seeds to the Forest Ranger, Palghat, 20 lbs. to the Syliviculturist, Burma and 1,000 stumps to the Research Forester, Topslip, South India, were supplied during the year for conducting experiments. Fifty-eight fuel plantations were raised in Mysore, Bhadravati and Shimoga Divisions and 231,500 casuarina plants were planted in Bangalore and Tumkur Districts, along with economic species also on a large scale. An area of 106 acres was planted in Ghat Forests with Kiralbogi, Kaihalasu and cashewnut. In the cardamom plantation, 3,000 failures were replaced and 115 pepper vine plants were introduced in the Hassan District. The planting of cinchona in the Bhadravati Division was continued. The tung oil seeds sown in the previous year germinated well and the plants got out of these and transplanted have established themselves well. Arrangements have been made to get 40 lbs. of seeds to continue the operation. The planting of eucalyptus was continued during the year, as the plants planted in the previous year had come up well. Sowing of wattle seeds was continued on the Bababudans, the Nandi Hills, Devarayadurga and the Gopalaswami Hills. The results are encouraging. Andaman padauk and Janjira gallnut seeds were sown in the nurseries in the Mysore and Hassan Districts and also in the Shimoga Division. Besides these planting operations, sowings of cashewnut, fuel and other species were conducted on an elaborate scale in exploited areas as in existing plantations.

96. The nurseries formed in previous years were maintained well and new nurseries opened in all the Divisions to provide the necessary planting materials. The central nursery at Hassan supplied 29,908 plants to Local Bodies and others. The three nurseries opened in Shimoga and Bhadravati Divisions supplied 2,397 different kinds of plants to District Boards, Municipalities and Village Panchayets. In the Bangalore District 1,000 casuarina plants were sold to the public and 299 gold mohur and rain-tree plants were supplied to the Department of Public Works for planting avenue and 50 gold mohur

Nurseries.

plants to Channapatna Municipality. In the Kolar District, 1,050 plants of different kinds were supplied to the Electric Department colony.

Afforestation.

97. The work of afforestation was continued on the Chamundi Hills, Gopalaswami Hills, Talkad Sand Dunes, the Bababudans, Nandi Hills, Hulikere blocks and in the gardens attached to the forest lodges. On the Chamundi Hills 2,505 pits were dug and planted with well grown and potted transplants and 3,500 casualties were replaced. On the Gopalaswami Hills 10,000 cypress plants got from the Niligiris, 200 boswellia and 500 shola cuttings and 21 ball pear plants were planted. One thousand five hundred and five casualties of frenolla were replaced with potted seedlings. Casuarina and cypress which grow well in this locality form very good wind screens. Cinchona introduced last year is coming up very well. Cardamom and pine apple have also been introduced on the hills. Cashewnut was also sown in an area of 10 acres and tephrosia candida in $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A kitchen was constructed to the lodge at a cost of Rs. 2,000. In the Talkad Sand Dunes, the existing plantations were extended by 6 acres which were planted with 7,400 casuarina plants. The plants have established themselves well. Failures were replaced by 2,000 casuarina plants. In addition to the above, 20 acres were sown with bilimatti and honge seeds and 20 acres with geru and honge. In the Hulikere upper block, 25 acres were stocked with 10,600 plants of Torematti, casuarina, honge, honne, eucalyptus, nelli and halasu and in the lower block 75 acres were stocked with 30,000 plants of honge, torematti, casuarina, sissoo, etc., and 40 acres were sown with seethaphal, honge, hale thangadi and gobbali seeds. Three nurseries were maintained in both Hulikere upper and lower blocks and 1,40,000 plants of hunse, cashewnut, gall-nuts, etc., as well as fruit plants were raised.

On the Bababudan hills, eucalyptus, casuarina, chirpine, wattle and tung oil plants planted last year at Kemmangundi are thriving very well. During the year, 1,727 plants of the above species were planted along with 112 pencil cedar plants. Sowing of wattle seeds on trench mounds and of chirpine seeds in patches were also done. An area of 4 acres near the Peetha nursery was planted up with 4,200 plants of chirpine, frenella, acacia, melanoxylon, eucalyptus and tung oil. On the Nandi

Hills, an area of 10 acres near Konebasava was planted with 1,250 nursery raised seedlings of bilimatti, geru, hunse, honge, bela, mahogany, sandal, eucalyptus, seege, pannerle and teak. In the previous year's plantations 2,400 vacancies were replaced. The gardens attached to Forest Inspection lodges and range quarters in all the Districts were maintained efficiently.

Exploitation. Timber.

98. The quantities of timber cut in the forests, brought to depots and sold during the year were 723,995 c.ft., 564,172 c. ft., and 658,330 c. ft., respectively against 652,594 c. ft., 498,065 c. ft., and 570,029 c. ft., respectively in the previous year. Besides this, 47,668 creosoted junglewood sleepers and 2,109 teak sleepers were supplied to the Mysore Railways and Mysore Iron Works and 2,254 creosoted balgi poles were supplied to the Electrical Department and other concerns. As a first venture 15,687 bottom boards made of Dhuma timber were supplid to the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay. The value of materials sold was Rs. 8,73,132 and the cost incurred on the exploitation was Rs. 4,33,530. The contract for the supply of timber to Kolar Gold Fields was renewed for 20 months from 1st February 1934. One lakh, thirty-eight thousand, eight hundred and thirty-two c. ft. of timber inclusive of 3,822¾ c. ft. of sawn materials were supplied during the year against 1,34,472 c. ft. of the year previous, the amount realised being Rs. 2,13,166-3-0 against Rs. 2,02,743-2-0 of the previous year.

Sandalwood.

99. Two thousand six hundred and twenty-two tons and 10 cwts. of rough sandalwood was collected during the year and including the previous year's balance of 4,766 tons and 8 cwts., the total quantity of rough wood collected was 7,388 tons and 18 cwts. The quantity of good wood prepared during the year was 1,725 tons, 7 cwts and the total stock of prepared wood including the opening balance was 2,504 tons and 12 cwts. Of this, a quantity of 1,391 tons 55 lbs. of good wood was supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory, Mysore. A quantity of 107 tons, 18 cwts. and 8 lbs. of good wood and 118 tons and 8 cwts. of white wood were sold in retail in the several koties of the State and the revenue realised by the retail sales was Rs. 94,750. The net receipts from the sale of sandal oil treated as forest revenue was Rs. 9,78,260 against Rs. 10,52,190 of the previous year. The realisations from private agency by the sales of firewood and charcoal

amounted to Rs. 1,35,686 against Rs. 1,26,664 of the past year. The increase in revenue was on account of enhanced seigniorage rates in maidan divisions. The quantity of fuel supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory, Mysore was 6,937 tons, 3 cwts. and 2 quarters against 4,791 tons supplied during the previous year. The revenue realised was Rs. 66,770. During the year 99,097 tons of firewood, 5,922½ lots of bamboos and 5,673 bags of charcoal were supplied to the Mysore Iron Works against 109,320 tons 4,349½ lots and 7,477 bags respectively of the previous year. A revenue of Rs. 45,637 was realized from bamboos sold under private agency for the year against Rs. 45,600 in the year previous.

Sandal Valuation Survey.

100. The staff employed on the sandal valuation survey conducted the enumeration of sandal trees in 25 villages and two State Forests of Arkalgud Taluk, comprising an area of 11,659 acres and 35 guntas. The total number of trees enumerated was 86,539 of which 4,069 were dead trees. The staff also detected 11 cases of damage to sandal trees. The expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 2,144.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbies.

101. At the end of the year, there were 308 families consisting of 384 men, 382 women, 415 boys and 358 girls spread over 27 colonies. The total area of wet lands under cultivation by Kunbies was 999 acres and 4 guntas assessed at Rs. 2,103-2-0. Special lectures on the use of proper manure and seed grains were given to them and improved varieties of vegetables, fruit and flower plants have been introduced in the colonies. Medicine was distributed free of cost by the Ayurvedic Dispensary established by the District Board at Aralgod. The Kunbi children are imparted primary education and taught rattan work also. A co-operative society has been established for their use. As a result of these measures, the Kunbies have improved in their methods of agriculture.

Elephants.

102. There were at the close of the year 54 elephants under the control of the Department. To prevent the havoc caused by wild elephants to crops in Chamarajnagar, 10 elephants were captured by pit fall system in Chamarajnagar State forest near Kuntagudi. Of the 10 animals captured by pit fall, three female calves were given away to the Zoo at Mysore for Rs. 200 each. The quantity of timber dragged by the elephants was 322,954 c. ft. besides 3,449 balgi poles.

103. The saw mill at Shimoga worked for 287 days during the year. The quantity of timber sawn was 83,119 c. ft. against 81,558 c. ft. in 1932-33. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 57,856 against Rs. 60,605 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 13,456 against Rs. 13,776 in the previous year. The saw mill at Kalkere worked only for 169 days. There was a break down in the machinery and the repairs and over-hauling of the plant could not be done readily on account of the delay in getting the spare parts required. The quantity of timber sawn was 3,437 c. ft. and the yield of sawn materials including reepers sawn by the hand was 2,393 c.ft. Saw Mills.

104. The number of areas in which lac cultivation was carried on at the close of the year was 47 as in the previous year. The quantity of crude lac collected was 382 mds. and 8 lbs. The market price for lac continued to be very low during this year also but yet the revenue realised by sale of different products was Rs. 5,674 against Rs. 4,488 in the previous year. Lac Cultivation.

105. The creosote plant at Bhadravati treated 94,258 c.ft. of timber comprising of balgi poles, jungle wood sleepers, scantlings, fencing materials, etc., against 35,153 c. ft. in the previous year. The thrift fence making machine purchased and installed in the previous year turned out 1,584 R. ft. of bamboo and reeper fencing and 913 tree guards of which 709 tree guards and 280 R. ft. of bamboo fencing were sold. Creosote Plant.

106. The total demand under all heads including the previous year's balance was Rs. 28,89,468. Of this a sum of Rs. 25,46,707 was actually realised and a sum of Rs. 23,341 was written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,19,420 at the close of the year. The total expenditure of the Department under "Conservancy and Works" was Rs. 6,68,943 against Rs. 6,91,844 of the year previous. Finance.

107. Though the worldwide trade depression continued during the year, the financial position of the Department has improved. The demand for timber and fuel slightly increased but the market for thangadi and kakke barks and other minor forest produce is very poor. In spite of this, the revenue actually realised during the year exceeded not only that of last year but also the original and revised budget estimates. General

(xiii) Geology.

Leases and Licenses.

108. The number of mining leases, licenses and approval certificates current during the year under report as compared with those current in the previous years are as shown below :—

Particulars.	*1932-33.*	*1933-34.*
1. Mining leases	36	36
2. Prospecting licenses ...	9	12
3. Collecting licences ...	8	5
4. Exploring licences ...	...	...
5. Certificate of approval ...	12	11
Total ...	65	64

The total area covered by mining leases and prospecting licenses during the year was 23,099 acres and 35 guntas against 20,272 acres in the previous year. The total amount of rent and cesses recovered in respect of mining and prospecting blocks was Rs. 14,392-1-6.

Minerals other than Gold.

109. The following statement gives the output and other particulars regarding important minerals other than gold in the State during the year :—

Name of mineral	Number of mining leases or prospecting licenses current	Output	Quantity removed from block	Royalty payable
		Tons.	Tons.	Rs. a. p.
Manganese ..	3 mining leases ...	37·8	112	70 0 0
Chromite ...	10 do ..	1,940·14 (Concentrate)	1,590·73 2·00	1,226 5 0
Magnesite ...	5 do ...	4,400·00	1,812·50	1,760 0 0
Kaolin ...	2 mining leases and 5 prospecting licenses. ...	3,264·6	3,164·6	2,667 13 0
Red earth ...	.....	779 c. yds.	779 c. yds.	92 1 0
Soapstone ...	3 Collecting licenses...	105·00	150·00	131 4 0
Green quartzite.	2 prospecting licenses.	12·30	7·35	86 12 0
Kyanite ...	2 do ...	44·00	44·00	66 0 0
Slatestone ...	1 prospecting license.	6·00	6 00	7 8 0

The market for manganese and chromite continued to be dull.

Mining work by Departmental Agency.

110. Unlike in the preceding year, the work on the Byrapur Chrome mines for chromite was carried on very briskly during the latter half of the year under report as a forward contract for the supply of 6,000 tons had been secured. Wherever necessary, a large amount of dead work was also done. Some prospecting work was done in

a few places in and near the mines. The quantity of chromite ore obtained during the year was about 5,845 tons. A quantity of 6,394½ tons a part of which was obtained from the previous year's stock, was sold in the year realising Rs. 94,800. In addition, another 125 tons of powder ore were sold for Rs. 500. The total expenditure on the mine during the year was Rs. 15,998-2-11. Pebble collection of ore in the Talur mine area was continued during the year and the ore so collected was about 525 tons. Magnesite was not mined during the year. The stock at the close of the year was 356 tons approximately. Further deep mining of graphite was carried on at Ganacharpur in the Bowringpet Taluk for supply to the Mysore Iron Works. A total quantity of 125·5 tons was mined during the year. 103·168 tons were supplied to the Mysore Iron Works and 15 tons to the owners of the local pencil factory at Bowringpet. The total amount realised from the sale of this material was Rs. 2,263-6-0. As in the previous year, the mining of felspar, white quartz, kaolin and refractory clay was carried on to comply with the demand from the Government Porcelain Factory. The amount realised by the supply was Rs. 2,247-2-0.

For the Mysore Iron Works, 41,528 tons of iron ore, 393 tons of manganese and 3,456 tons of limestone were mined.

111. The following areas comprising about 255 square miles were geologically surveyed:— Geological Survey.

(i) An area of about 60 square miles was surveyed near Kudurekanave and Bellara in the Tumkur District with special reference to the mode of occurrence and origin of commingtonite in the limestones of the region.

(ii) An area of about 25 square miles near Bidaloti in the Kortagere Taluk of the Tumkur District was surveyed to investigate the mode of origin of the cordierite-hypersthene rocks of the locality.

(iii) About 160 square miles of country in the Hoskote and Malur Taluks were geologically examined in detail and mapped to study the mode of occurrence and origin of the lateritic gneisses therein.

(iv) An area of nearly 10 square miles in the neighbourhood of Bisanatham in the Bowringpet Taluk was examined, regarding the boundaries of the Schist belt.

112. An area of about 10 square miles in Tukal village, Bowringpet Taluk, was examined for auriferous quartz reefs. These reefs were found to be quite unproductive of auriferous ores. Mineral Survey.

The prospecting work for clays suitable for the manufacture of cement, which commenced in March 1933 was continued to about the end of July 1933. The clay deposits near Kondli, the Dalvoy tank near Kotigal, Kibbanhalli and Gadabanhalli, all in the Tumkur District and the clay deposits near Bhadravati were examined. The samples of clay collected are awaiting analysis. About 150 square miles of country were examined in detail for refractory clay and kaolin in the Hoskote and Malur Taluks. Ten deposits were located and samples have been collected from these places for analysis and testing.

Amongst the specimens obtained from the Bababudan area by the Geological Department are some interesting types of ferruginous asbestos. Till now actinolite, tremolite, anthophylite and chryactile types of asbestos had been located from different parts of Mysore. But this is the first recorded instance in which a ferruginous asbestos has been detected. This asbestos occurs in cross fibre veins and when cleaned with dilute hydrocholoric acid yield soft flexible fibres of a pure white colour.

Finance.

113. The total demand under mining revenue and geological receipts other than royalty on gold for the year 1933-34 was Rs. 1,18,624-11-2 and the whole amount was collected. The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 50,057-13-1.

(xiv) Mines and Explosives.

Gold Mines

114. Mining operations were carried on in four mines in the Kolar Gold Field, *viz.*, the Mysore, the Champion Reef, the Oorgaum and the Nandidroog Gold Mines as in the previous year. The working of the Balaghat Mine by the Nandidroog Mines, Ltd., on a profit sharing basis was terminated by the end of February 1934 and the latter Company acquired the Balaghat Mines on payment of £6,000. The nominal and paid-up capitals of the working companies during the calendar year 1933 were £1,563,000 and £1,513,722 respectively, as in the previous year. The output of the mines during the calendar year 1933 was 335,773·929 ozs. of fine gold and 26,172·050 ozs. of fine silver against 329,574·899 ozs. of fine gold and 27,781·139 ozs. of fine silver in 1932, resulting in an increase of 6,199·030 ozs. in the output of gold and

a decrease of 1,609·089 ozs. in the output of silver. The total value of fine gold and silver produced in the mines was £2,086,002-2-11 against £1,926,505-0-8 (revised) in the previous year. There was therefore an increase of £159,497-2-3 over the previous year's realization, due to the increased production of gold and the continuance of the high premium on the price of gold. All the mines paid dividends for the year under report, the total amount distributed being £492,338-12-0 or 32·52 per cent of the paid up capital of all the companies against £412,865-14-6 or 24·76 per cent in the previous year. The royalty payable to Government on the gold and silver produced and on the dividends declared during the year was Rs. 18,60,854-10-0 against Rs. 17,26,822-2-0 in the previous year. A majority of the mining leases granted to the gold mining companies expire in March 1940. Negotiations for their renewal for a further period of 30 years from 1940 have recently been concluded. The royalties payable under the existing leases are five per cent on the net sale value of gold produced and 2½ per cent on the dividends declared. According to the new terms, in addition to the basic royalty of 5 per cent on the net sale value of all gold produced, a supplemental royalty based on a sliding scale varying from 2½ to 40 per cent will be levied on adjusted profits or the amount of dividends paid whichever is greater. In substitution for the 2½ per cent royalty on dividends payable under the existing leases, the companies will pay, during the remaining currency of the existing leases, royalty on profits at the rate of two-thirds of the scale of royalty fixed for the new leases.

The total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of the mining operations in 1882 up to the end of the year 1933 was 17,587,936·711 ozs. of the value of £77,300,111-1-10. And the dividends and royalty paid during the period amounted to £23,425,478-11-2 and £4,089,110-3-7 respectively.

115. The total number of persons employed in the mining industry in 1933 was 21,340 against 19,623 in the previous year showing an increase of 1,717. Of this number, 20,263 were employed in gold mining, 23 on manganese, 330 on chromium, 185 on iron ore, 218 on magnesite, 89 on kaolin, 40 on soapstone, 40 on green quartzite, 15 on felspar, 26 on crude graphite, 25 on quartz, Mining Labour.

28 on kyanite, 12 on slatestone and 46 on limestone. Of the 20,263 persons employed in gold mining, 335 were Europeans, 421 Anglo-Indians and 19,507 Indians, a total of 11,975 persons being employed below the ground and 8,288 on surface work. Of the latter, 1,125 were women and 489 children under 12 years of age. The working hours underground and on surface remain the same as in the previous year. The average monthly wages paid to European and Indian employees for different classes of work came to £43·76 and Rs. 32·41 respectively during 1933 against £48·14 and Rs. 33·06, respectively during the previous year.

Accidents.

116. The total number of accidents reported for the year was 284 against 217 in the previous year (1932). Of this number, 36 were fatal, 239 serious and 9 non-mining. The total number of fatal and serious accidents was thus 275 which works out at the rate of 12·89 per 1,000 persons employed, the corresponding figure for 1932 being 10·85. Enquiries were instituted into all the 275 accidents reported. Of the above accidents 26 or 9·45 per cent (against 22 or 10·33 per cent in the year previous) were due to negligence, 13 or 4·73 per cent (against 18 or 8·45 per cent in the previous year) were due to recklessness and 236 or 85·82 per cent (against 173 or 81·22 per cent in the year previous) were classed as unavoidable. In the 36 fatal accidents, 54 persons were either killed or died as a result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 2·53 per 1,000 persons employed against 3·77 per 1,000 in 1932. There were six individual accidents involving two or more fatalities and in these 24 persons lost their lives. Classified according to causes, 15 accidents due to rockbursts accounted for 28 deaths (against 14 accidents and 34 deaths in the previous year) five accidents due to falling in shafts, stopes, etc., accounted for 5 deaths (against 9 accidents and 11 deaths in the previous year), 4 accidents due to explosives accounted for 5 deaths (against 6 accidents and 9 deaths in the previous year) and the remaining accidents were due to other causes. There were also 10 non-casuality accidents reported under the Mining Rules.

Compensations.

117. During the year 1933-34, 115 claims for compensation comprising 51 fatal cases, 2 permanent total disablement and 62 permanent partial disablement cases, arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Fields

and the compensation awarded under all the above heads amounted to Rs. 56,892-12-0 against Rs. 56,334-11-0 paid in the previous year. Besides the above, compensation amounting to Rs. 22,562 was paid in cases of temporary disablement against Rs. 15,566-1-0 in the previous year.

Prosecutions.

118. There were 44 prosecutions during the year in respect of theft and illegal possession of mining materials involving 69 persons, of whom 56 were convicted. Twenty prosecutions were also launched for breaches of the Mines Regulation. Eight persons were prosecuted in connection with accidents during the year and 5 of them were convicted.

Explosives.

119. During the year, 8 licenses (1 less than in 1932) was granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives (other than fulminates) in and sale from a magazine and the District Magistrates issued 604 licenses (against 722 in 1932) for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, making in all 612 licenses against 731 during 1932. All the main and subsidiary magazines included in the licenses granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives in bulk both on the Kolar Gold Field and outside and all the daily supply magazines at important shaft heads were inspected in detail by the officers of the Department and the lightning conductors attached to them tested. The magazines were in good order and their up-keep and supervision were well attended to. The physical condition of all explosives in the different magazines was found to be good. The total number of inspections of explosives premises carried out during the year by the magisterial and police officers was 487 compared with 580 in the year previous showing a decrease of 93 inspections. During the year 1933, there were in all 35 accidents due to explosives rosulting in the death of 13 persons and serious injuries to 49 others against 44, 25 and 48 respectively in the preceding year. Of the 35 accidents, 10 occurred on the Kolar Gold Field resulting in the death of 5 persons and serious injuries to 6 others. Drilling into or intersecting sockets were the causes of accidents in mines. Necessary action was taken against the person or persons responsible in each.

Petroleum.

120. During the calendar year (1933), 151 licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Regulation and Rules thereunder, of which 126 licenses were for the

storage of dangerous petroleum and 25 for non-dangerous petroleum. Besides, 2 licenses for the importation and transport of dangerous petroleum and 2 licenses each for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum were current throughout the State. The total amount of fees realized during the year from petroleum licenses was Rs. 3,160. The total quantities of dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum imported into the State during the calendar year 1933 were 1,541,712 and 4,137,703 gallons respectively.

Carbide of Calcium Rules.

121. Government have notified the rules for the possession and transport of carbide of calcium in the State.

General.

122. The designation of the Head of the Department of Mines and Explosives was changed from "Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore" to "Chief Inspector of Mines and Explosives in Mysore." The work of the administration of the Mysore Petroleum Regulation and the Rules framed thereunder was re-transferred from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore to the Chief Inspector of Mines and Explosives in Mysore.

(xv) Public Works.

Grant and Outlay.

123. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 54,46,138 against which an outlay of Rs. 56,25,997 was incurred. In addition to the above expenditure, an outlay of Rs. 3,72,058 was incurred from sources to which the procedure of budgetting does not apply, such as, contributions; the total outlay for the year was thus Rs. 59,98,055. The aggregate grant from State Funds was Rs. 32,97,817 against which the booked outlay amounted to Rs. 31,02,000.

Irrigation Works Charged to Revenue, Original Works.

124. The expenditure during the year under the head Irrigation Works charged to revenue amounted to Rs. 8,09,028, of which Rs. 5,24,160 was incurred on tanks, Rs. 1,91,569 on channels, and Rs. 93,299 on the restoration of minor tanks. The following were some of the important irrigation works in progress:—

(i) *Construction of a new tank across the Vadli stream near Hairege, Hunsur Taluk.*—Due to heavy rains the super-passage in the new channel sustained damage. An estimate for rectifying it amounting to Rs. 23,500 was sanctioned and the work was almost completed. The outlay during the year was Rs. 14,329.

(ii) *Restoring Hiduve tank, Nagamangala Taluk.*—The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,06,000. The right and left channels were completed and water was allowed for irrigation during July 1933. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 10,436.

(iii) *Restoring Chickyagati tank, Nagamangala Taluk.*—The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 62,000. The masonry work of the weir was nearly completed and rivetment work was in progress. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 8,702.

(iv) *Construction of a new tank across the Maralwadi Stream, Kankanhalli Taluk.*—The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 4,17,000. The testing of the bund to a reasonable depth of standing water having been thought necessary, the progress during the first half year was confined to raising the bund in the breached portion and in the adjoining flanks leaving a flood gap on the right bank. During the latter half of the year, the bund in rear was also raised to 383'00 impounding the freshes in the month of April. The highest flood level was 348'00 and the newly constructed bund was put to a severe test. The outlay during the year was Rs. 41,411.

(v) *Construction of a new tank at Kethohalli, Closepet Taluk.*—The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 58,905. The tank work proper having been completed, the distribution channels and aqueducts were taken up and also completed. The outlay during the year was Rs. 6,803.

(vi) *Construction of a new tank across the Vrishabhavati at Kamasumudram, Bowringpet Taluk.*—The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 2,23,300. The bund was brought to the average level of R. L. 79'00 from grade 4 to 16 and R. L. 73'00 in grades 17 and 18, in the old flood gap portion, the river bed level being 35'00. The rivetment was brought to an average level of R. L. 76'00 from grades 4 to 16 and R. L. 70'00 in grade 17 and 18. The left bank channel work was started and a cart bridge and aqueduct completed.

(vii) *Construction of a new tank at Nidasale, Kunigal Taluk.*—The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 27,547. The construction of aqueducts and relieving weirs was in progress. The work is mostly completed. Water was allowed both in the right and left bank channels and irrigation is rapidly progressing.

(viii) *Construction of a new tank at Thumbadi, Koratagere Taluk.*—The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 2,98,000. The raising of the bund in the flood gap was the chief work done during the year, the works executed being clearing seat of bund and filling in earth in that portion. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 18,447.

(ix) *Construction of the Dalavoy tank near Singadahalli, Chicknayakanhalli Taluk.*—The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 2,03,600. Protective works in the temporary flood gap were completed and earthwork to bund and rivetment was in progress. The bund was brought to R. L. 69'00, the bed level of the stream being 32'00. The deviation of the new road was also in progress. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 18,378.

(x) *Constructing a reservoir across the Kumadvati river near Anjanapur.*—The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 17,85,000. The bund was brought to R. L. 146'00 on the left bank and to R. L. 145'00 on the right bank. The flood gap left at R. L. 116'00 which had suffered damage was fully reconstructed and widened and properly protected. There was a discharge of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the flood gap in June 1934 and the floods have passed without causing any damage. The

body wall of the waste weir was raised to R. L. 143·5 except for a portion of 400 feet at the left end which is at R. L. 141·00. The sluice channel excavation was completed to a length of six miles and work in saddle cut has nearly been completed. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 1,57,568.

(xi) *Constructing a reservoir across the Bhadra river near Lakkavalli.*—Surveys for the construction of the reservoir were continued during the year. Alternative estimates for the reservoir and channels were prepared. It is proposed to meet the requirements of irrigation to an extent of two lakhs of acres and of power generation to an extent of 17,000 H. P. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 15,813.

Channel Conservancy.

125. The total length of the river channels outside the scope of the Krishnarajasagara Works maintained during the year was 410½ miles, as noted in the margin. In the case of these channels the distribution of water during the irrigation season was as usual, carried out under the direction of the Revenue Department. The atchakat under the river channels was 30,665 acres. The following are some of the more important works taken up during the year:—

	Miles.
Mysore ...	209¼
Hassan ..	80
Bhadra ...	40
Chitaldrug ...	97¼
Shimoga ...	4
Total ...	410½

(i) *Construction of a masonry anicut across the Bhurugu river near Halsur and opening out a right bank channel.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs 4,87,155. The reconstruction of the aqueduct at 3/3 which was damaged on account of heavy rains in September 1933 was taken up and completed, and water was let in on 5th July 1934. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 41,882.

(ii) *Constructing an anicut across the Shimsha near Chandanhalli, Kunigal Taluk.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 80,000. The anicut was built for two-thirds its length, and about 2½ miles of channels were excavated. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 23,171.

(iii) *Constructing an anicut across the Bhadra at Gopala and opening of right bank channel.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 11,95,000. Aqueducts were repaired and full supply of water was allowed for the complete length of the channel. The low portions of the channel bank were raised. The total area under irrigation was nearly 7,800 acres, proposals were also under investigation for draining the over saturated areas. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 8,361.

(iv) *Opening out a left bank channel from the new Kudlur anicut in Belur Taluk.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,40,000. The excavations of the channel up to the 15th mile was taken up during the year, and the full length was excavated for a few short stretches. Water was let in for a length of 5¾ miles for irrigation. Masonry works were also in progress. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 14,562.

126. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 3,41,199. The following were the important works in progress during the year :— Civil Works Buildings.

(1) *Constructing Vani Vilas Hospital for women and children (new Maternity) at Bangalore.*—The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,77,000. The work of the first floor is nearing completion along with sanitary works, water supply and electric installation. The work of the new operation theatre block is in full swing. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 87,041. The total outlay till now is Rs. 2,03,348.

(2) *Constructing out-patient dispensary to the New Maternity Hospital at Bangalore.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 40,000. The building was completed. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 18,914.

(3) *Construction of a building for the New Serum Institute at Bangalore.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 93,400. The building with all minor works was completed. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 2,206.

(4) *Construction of a Radiological block to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 32,450. The building was completed and handed over to the Medical Department. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 17,903.

(5) *Construction of the ophthalmic block and Children's ward in the compound of Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs 55,500. The buildings were completed and handed over to the Medical Department. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 18,903.

(6) *Constructing McGann Hospital at Shimoga.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,33,000. The side blocks were roofed over and walls of the central block raised to roof level. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 19,569.

(7) *Constructing General Hospital at Chikmagalur.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,80,622. The works were practically completed. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 2,848.

(8) *Constructing Rukminiamma Maternity at Chikmagalur.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 30,320. The main building was completed. Compound wall and kitchen works are in progress. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 9,551.

(9) *Constructing Sri Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,21,216. All the works including Maternity block were completed. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 7,727.

Under this head, the expenditure incurred on repairs to civil works (buildings) amounted to Rs. 1,33,180.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,45,600. The important works in progress were :— Communications.

(i) *The Deviation.*—Of the Madras-Cannanore Road near Bidadi and the extension and deviation of the same road near Mandya was

completed. The total estimated cost of the works was Rs. 71,640. The outlay on the works during the year was Rs. 30,159.

(ii) *Constructing a bridge across the Cauvery at T.Narsipur.*— The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 6,06,000. The bridge was opened for traffic in August 1932. Minor items of work, such as, rivetment to the left approach road, etc., were completed during the year. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 3,449.

(iii) *Constructing a bridge across the Hemavathi near Akkihebbal.*— The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 2,09,000. All the works were completed and the bridge was opened for traffic in December 1933. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 34,133.

(iv) *Constructing a girder bridge across the Kabbini river near T.-Narsipur.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 3,45,000. The bridge was started during the year. The approach road and abutments both in the right and left were completed, besides five out of 10 piers. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 76,587. The Government of India have agreed to contribute Rs. 1,73,000 or half the cost of the work, whichever is less from the Reserve with the Government of India from the Petrol Tax Fund.

127. The expenditure on repairs under the head communications was Rs. 8,97,998, of which Rs. 8,31,975 was incurred on the annual maintenance and special repairs of State Fund Roads, while Rs. 13,411 was spent on repairs to bridges, Rs. 32,228 on repairs to Travellers' Bungalows, Rs. 8,043 on Hill Stations, and Rs. 12,333 towards motor license fees collecting charges. Against the grant of Rs. 1,93,000 allotted under Petrol Tax Revenue, an outlay of Rs. 2,68,520 was incurred. Owing to heavy increase of motor and bus traffic on the State and District Fund roads, the maintenance of the roads in a fair condition during all the seasons of the year is becoming increasingly difficult.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

128. The outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 6,641, of which Rs. 773 was incurred on improvements to towns, and Rs. 5,868 on miscellaneous items.

Vani Vilas Sagara and Channels.

129. Due to abnormal rainfall, the full length of 460 feet of the waste weir of the Vani Vilas Sagara discharged for the first time since its construction with a head of $5\frac{3}{4}$ feet and the weir valley was considerably scoured. The approach road was washed out for a length of nearly 500 feet. Necessary protective works were put in hand. Intermittent supply of 5 days on and 10 days off was given in the monsoon season, and continuous summer supply was given for paddy as a special case. Industrial crops grown were paddy, sugar-cane, tobacco, cocoanut, arecanut and plantains.

130. The total grant sanctioned under this head stood at Rs. 5,93,032 against which an expenditure of Rs. 8,59,164 was incurred. District Funds.

For constructing the District Board Office at Tumkur the estimated cost is Rs. 60,000. The first floor was nearly completed and roofing work was in progress. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 16,026.

131. Under the head "Military Works" an outlay of Rs. 27,829 was incurred on original works during the year. The important works in progress were the construction of a building for grain crushing machine for the Mysore Lancers, construction of a Rifle Range for Mysore Infantry, laying out a separate water main from the combined Jewell filters to Hebbal area and improving the water supply to Mysore Horse. An expenditure of Rs. 22,330 was incurred on repairs to Military Works. Other Funds.

The grant under Irrigation Cess Fund was Rs. 3,73,719, the outlay recorded against it being Rs. 4,10,860.

Satisfactory progress was secured on the construction of a new building for Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore during the year. The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 40,000. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 22,772.

132. The works classified as contribution works are carried out by the Public Works Department from Muzrai and Municipal Funds or from other sources not specified in the Budget, such as, grants from Imperial Government, and contribution from private bodies. The total expenditure of the year aggregated to Rs. 3,72,058. On works and repairs, a sum of Rs. 3,67,447 was incurred, *viz*, Rs. 12,270 under Irrigation Works, Rs. 2,37,966 under Civil Buildings, Rs. 1,04,726 under Communications, and Rs. 12,485 under Miscellaneous Public improvements. The expenditure under Irrigation was met from contribution paid by raiyats towards the restoration of or repairs to tanks and channels. Contribution Works.

The following were the important contribution works in hand:—

(*i*) *Constructing Radiological block attached to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.*—The building was completed in all respects and handed over to the Medical Department. A donation of Rs. 30,000 was given for this work by Mr. B. M. Srinivasaiah, Proprietor of the Hindu Soap Factory, Bangalore.

(*ii*) *Constructing Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall at Bangalore.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,54,000. Satisfactory progress was secured on the work during the year. The pillars are being erected. *Rajasabhabhushana* Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Kt., C.I.E., has donated Rs. 75,000 for the work, and the Bangalore City Municipality Rs. 25,000.

(*iii*) *Constructing Technological Institute at Bangalore.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 2,15,000. The work was started during the year. Concreting the foundations was completed and stone work was proceeded with. The outlay on this work during the year was Rs. 25,227.

(*iv*) *Constructing Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 43,000. The foundation stone for the building was laid by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon in December last. The work is in progress. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 4,332.

Tanks.

133. The number of major and minor tanks restored during the year was 11 and 62 respectively, and the number of such tanks restored up to the end of the year was 2,379 and 5,641 respectively. Under the Minor Tank Restoration Scheme, the total outlay was Rs. 93,299. Two hundred and sixteen works were in progress, of which 59 were completed.

Water-Supply. Bangalore Water Works.

134. Owing to extraordinary floods during October 1933, the temporary waste weir breached and the draft channel was scoured deeply. The construction of the flood sluices, permanent waste weir and allied works was sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rs. 9·35 lakhs. The Construction Division was reconstituted in October 1933 and rapid progress has been made on the work. The total outlay to the end of June 1934 on the Chamarajendra Water Works was Rs. 53,52,855, against the estimated amount of Rs. 53,87,657. The grant for the waste weir and auxiliary works was Rs. 5,35,000 and the outlay incurred was Rs. 5,36,812. The outlay on the maintenance of the Chamarajendra Water Works, old and new, amounted to Rs. 1,05,443 and Rs. 3,76,758 respectively. The stand-bye plant at Hessarghatta were put into service in October 1933 and April and June 1934. The quantity of water supplied to Bangalore previous to the construction of the reservoir at Thippagondanahalli was 3·8 million gallons per day at a maximum from Hessarghatta and Yelemallappa Chetty tanks. After water was commenced to be supplied from the new reservoir, the consumption rose to 4·53 million gallons daily. With a view to checking the possible wastage of water, the work of metering house

connections was taken up and 3,300 meters were installed during the year. The supply in Bangalore City improved considerably especially in the latter part of the year, as a result of laying a 15″ duplicate main from the combined Jewell filters to the Low Level Reservoir and installation of meters. The total quantity of water pumped from the Thippagondanahalli reservoir and the Hessarghatta tank during the year was (1796·44 plus 19·37) 1815·81 million gallons. The total consumption during the year both in Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station was 1040·40 million gallons and 580·40 million gallons respectively. The above quantities work out to an average of 16 gallons per head per day in the case of Bangalore City and 13 gallons per head per day in the case of the Civil and Military Station. The rainfall during the year was 25 inches 53 cents at Thippagondanahalli and 26 inches 4 cents at Hessarghatta.

135. The total charges under this head amounted to Rs. 10,02,473. The proportion which the establishment charges bear to the total expenditure on works and repairs under all funds was 20·44 against 18·14 of last year. The expenditure under the head "Tools and Plant" amounted to Rs. 28,469 against the grant of Rs. 37,081. Establishment Tools and Plant.

The following schemes are under contemplation :— General.

(i) Construction of an anicut or reservoir across the Arkavati so as to utilise the surplus waters for bringing under cultivation an area of about 2,000 acres.

(2) Construction of a new tank at Rajamakahalli in Bowringpet Taluk at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs.

(3) Construction of a tank at Thippagondanahalli across the Bandihalla, a tributary to N. Pennar in Goribidnur Taluk, at a cost of about Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

(4) Construction of a reservoir across the Shimsha at Markonhalli, Kunigal Taluk, to irrigate about 10,000 acres.

(5) Construction of a new tank near Ganada House in Tiptur Taluk and Honnamachanhalli in Kunigal Taluk.

(6) Construction of an anicut across the Vedavathi river near Naranapur.

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Krishnarajasagara and Allied Works.

Joint Work with Madras Officers for gauging rivers and channels.

136. The Cauvery and the Lakshmanathirtha rivers having been gauged during the previous two years, joint gauging operations were conducted during the year under review on the river Hemavati at the Akkihebbal Standard Gauging Station.

Krisharaja-sagara Dam Works.

137. Out of the 136 gates of the waste weir of the Dam, all the 88 lift gates and one set of eight automatic gates had been installed during the previous year. The erection of the remaining 40 automatic gates was completed during the year under report. Regulation of water due to the Madras Presidency, maintenance of the dam, sluices, the Brindavana terrace gardens, roads, buildings, water supply and sanitation, telephone lines and the standard gauging stations on the Cauvery and its tributaries above the reservoir, and the execution and maintenance of the protective works in the draft portion of the sluices and weir, constitute the most important items of work relating to the Dam. All the works were maintained in an efficient condition. The regulation of water due to the Madras Presidency was conducted satisfactorily in accordance with the agreed rules of regulation. The maximum inflow into the reservoir during the year was 66,578 cusecs against 74,258 cusecs during 1932-33 and 89,277 cusecs during 1931-32. The water level in the reservoir rose to 120 feet above the bed of the river when further rising was stopped by suitable regulation as land acquisition work has been limited to 120 feet contour of the reservoir for the present. Further improvements were effected in the Brindavana on the South Bank. The terrace gardens on the North Bank, the formation of which was started in the latter part of the previous year, were developed during the year with the installation of fountains and flood lights. The wide and artistically laid out lawns with flower beds bordered with ornamental trees and shrubs of various kinds massed according to their size and colour, the orange grove and plant nursery adjoining the gardens with varied kinds of ornamental, shady and economic trees and the illumination of the entire gardens and the fountains with variegated colours give the landscape an exquisitely charming scene unequalled for their beauty and grandeur and constitute a quiet, pleasing and health giving resort away from the

bustle of a town and at a distance of only half an hour's drive from Mysore. For the convenience of visitors, a few rest houses commanding a full view of the gardens are provided.

The Irwin Canal.

138. The works so far carried out under the main Irwin Canal and its branches have rendered it possible to afford irrigation facilities for about 56,000 acres. Against the grant of Rs. 3,76,000 for the Irwin Canal Works during the year, the outlay was Rs. 3,91,868. The total outlay on the Canal Works from the commencement amounts to Rs. 1,51,74,824 up to the end of June 1934 against the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 198·07 lakhs. An extent of about 270 acres was acquired during the year for the Irwin Canal works involving an expenditure of Rs. 31,556. The total extent acquired since the commencement of the Irwin Canal is 2,415 acres nearly and the compensation paid is Rs. 3,11,872-12-0. Besides cash compensation, an extent of about 171 acres of land were granted in exchange for the lands acquired. Almost all the work relating to the first section of the Irwin Canal from the Dam to the tunnel except some works relating to the distributaries were completed. The works relating to the second or Tunnel Section have also been completed. The outlay incurred on third section works relating to branches taking off from the main Irwin Canal at the end of the Tunnel Section was Rs. 2,51,809 against the grant of Rs. 2,48,000. The main items of works under the several branches are described below :—

Cauvery Branch.—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 41,47,000. Almost all the works on the main canal were completed up to 13¼ miles by December 1933. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 1,35,293.

Maddur Branch.—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 5,21,000. Besides the ordinary works of excavation and banking in the case of the distributaries, relieving weirs wherever required, outlets, notch and grade walls along the rapids were under construction. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 1,35,293.

Keragode Branch.—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 3,50,000. The saddle cuts in the 1st and 16th miles as also the embankments in miles 8, 9, 10, 11 and 15 were completed. Good Progress was also secured on the excavation of the tail end of the branch channel. All the sluices and accommodation bridges along the channel were constructed. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 75,667.

Extension of Irrigation under the existing channels.

139. The works relating to the improvements and extensions of the Chickdevarayasagara, Virijanadi, Devaroy and Chamaraja Left Bank and Ramasamudram Channels

and the improvements to the Right Bank Low Level Channel from the Krishnarajasagara sanctioned during the previous years were under progress. Estimates (1) for Rs. 70,000 for improving and extending the Hulhalli channel by 7¼ miles from the tail end to irrigate 550 acres and (2) for Rs. 51,300 for improving and extending the Ramaswami channel by four miles to irrigate 500 acres were sanctioned during the latter part of the year.

Work of the Krishnarajasagara Working Committee.

140. The Krishnarajasagara Working Committee which was constituted in 1931 to deal with the important questions relating to the speedy development of irrigation under the Irwin Canal met thrice during the year and dealt with several important subjects, such as, expansion of the Sugar Factory, control of malaria in the locality, encouragement of garden and perennial crops, the introduction of the Record of Rights Scheme, etc. The opening out of new roads, improvements to existing roads in the irrigation tract and their maintenance to facilitate inter-village communications and transport of cane to the factory are under active consideration. Various measures for speeding up irrigation in the Irwin Canal tract have already been adopted on the recommendations of the Working Committee.

Irrigation Works Charged to Revenue.

141. The grant for irrigation works charged to revenue during the year was Rs. 1,21,000 and the outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 1,10,395. The principal works in progress under this head were :—

(i) *Improving and extending the Chickadevarayasagara Channel.*—The extension of this Channel to a length of 9¼ miles beyond Bannur tank for affording water facilities to an extent of 1,346 acres was completed during 1931-32. The work during the year consisted of further extending the channel by 2¾ miles to bring under irrigation a total area of 2,000 acres.

(ii) *Improving and extending the Virijanadi Channel.*—The estimate for Rs. 1,15,300 for extending the channel beyond its present length of 26¼ miles to 41¼ miles to bring under irrigation an area of 1,200 acres in the Seringapatam and Mysore Taluks was sanctioned in December 1932. Necessary works such as excavation, embankment, aqueducts, etc., were carried out during 1932-33 so as to allow water for irrigation by temporary pipe sluices, etc., before July 1933, and an area of about 562 acres was converted into wet by the end of June 1934. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 20,175.

(iii) *Improving and extending the Ramaswami Channel.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 51,300. This estimate for irrigating an additional area of 500 acres by extending the channel for a length of 4 miles from 4/40 to 5/44 was sanctioned in April 1934.

(iv) *Improving and extending the Hulhalli Channel.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 70,000. This estimate, to bring in an additional area of 550 acres under wet in the T.-Narsipur Taluk by extending the channel by 7½ miles from its present tail end in the 36th mile, was sanctioned in April 1934. Earthwork excavation was practically completed in miles 37 to 39 and masonry works were started during the year.

(v) *Improving and extending the Sulekere tank south channel.*—An estimate for Rs. 62,450 for extending and improving the south channel was sanctioned in February 1934 to bring an additional extent of 1,200 acres under the tank with a view to make use of the large quantity of seepage and waste water that enters the tank from the Irwin Canal irrigated tract. Improvements to the existing length of the tank channel and works such as excavation, embankment, bridges, sluices, relieving weirs, etc., in the extension portion were in progress. Water was let in the channel in June 1934 after carrying out such of the works as were necessary to supply water to the lands. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 12,791.

(vi) *Extending the Keggere Branch of the Kamasamudram channel.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 29,000. An extent of 300 acres is proposed to be brought under irrigation under this extension. The head sluice work, Keggere saddle cutting and the bridge across the saddle cutting together with the excavation of about five miles of the channel were completed during the year and water was allowed for irrigation in the extension in June 1934.

(vii) *Opening a branch channel from the Chamaraja left bank channel.*—The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 29,500. This work for irrigating about 300 acres in Mallanaikanahalli village, Krishnarajasagara Taluk, was sanctioned in April 1933. The branch channel takes off from the fourth mile of the main channel.

142. Against the grant of Rs. 64,314 for annual and special repairs of all the river channels (excluding Krishnarajasagara channels) a sum of Rs. 64,513 was spent. Works, such as, silt clearing, repairs to bund and masonry works, removal of projections, etc., were attended to. All the channels were maintained in good condition, and water supply was regulated satisfactorily. Irrigation Cess Fund.

143. The Dam Construction and No. I Irwin Canal Division were designated Krishnarajasagara Division with headquarters at Krishnarajasagara, and No. V. Irwin Canal and Project Division into Irwin Canal Division with headquarters at Mandya. The Office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Krishnarajasagara Works, was abolished with effect from 1st January 1934 and the work of this office was distributed between the Sub-Divisional Officers of Mysore and French-Rocks Sub-Divisions. The No. IV. Tunnel Division, Hulikere, was abolished with effect from 1st January 1934, and the remaining works General.

relating thereto were distributed between the Executive Divisions at Mandya and Krishnarajasagara.

(xvi) Electrical.

144. The capital outlay during the year on Hydro-electric works amounted to Rs. 6,54,064 and that on the automatic telephones was Rs. 2,924. The following are some of the more important works carried out during the year:—

ELECTRIFICATION OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

1. *Electrification of Tumkur.*—

An outlay of Rs. 691 was incurred mainly on the construction of sheds for the Transmission Linemen against the revised grant of Rs. 700. The total expenditure incurred on the works was Rs. 2,80,357.

2. *Electrification of Dodballapur and Chikballapur (including suburbs).*—

The amount spent on the above work, as well as the outlay incurred on running electric power lines to Nandi and Kuduvathi during the year comes up to Rs. 14,927. The outlay incurred on the works up to the close of the year was Rs. 3,56,285.

3. *Electrification of Devanhalli.*—

As expenditure of Rs. 14,157 was incurred during the year on the above work and the work is nearing completion. The total amount spent on the works up to the end of the year was Rs. 55,381.

4. *Electrification of Manchenahalli.*—

The total outlay incurred on the work including the amount of Rs. 7,426 spent during the year comes up to only Rs. 27,691 and the work accounts had to be closed on account of the expected number of consumers not having availed of the power available for lighting and other purposes.

5. *Electrification of Goribidnur.*—

Estimate Rs. 59,500—

Owing to the failure of the full number of consumers coming forward to take up electric power, the project had to be closed after incurring an expenditure of only Rs. 5,777 during the year.

6. *Electrification of Nelamangala.*—

Estimate Rs. 33,440.

The work was taken up during the year and supply of electric power was begun on 2nd December 1933.

7. *Electrification of Gubbi.—*

Estimate Rs. 58,490.

This was commenced during the year and the portion of work relating to running of transmission and distribution lines is almost completed, It is expected to begin the supply of electric power to this town shortly.

8. *Electrification of Nanjangud.—*

Estimate Rs. 1,43,282.

Certain minor works costing Rs. 457 had to be executed before closing the accounts.

9. *Electrification of Seringapatam.—*

Estimate Rs. 35,069.

An outlay of Rs. 5,606 was incurred on the works during the year on the construction of operator's quarters.

10. *Electrification of Mandya.—*

Estimate Rs. 56,990.

An expenditure of Rs. 180 was incurred on the work during the year.

11. *Electrification of French-Rocks.—*

This work was finished during the year. The total expenditure on the work was Rs. 19,792.

12. *Electrification of Melkote.—*

Estimate Rs. 34,175.

The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 15, the total expenditure being Rs. 27,794.

13. *Electrification of Kolar.—*

Estimate Rs. 2,13,336.

An outlay of Rs. 2,137 was incurred during the year on certain minor works.

14. *Electrification of Mulbagal.—*

The outlay incurred during the current year was Rs. 8,229 and the work account had to be closed as the expected number of consumers did not avail themselves of the use of electric power service. The amount spent on the work up to the end of the year was Rs. 29,778.

15. *Electrification of Chintamani.—*

Estimate Rs. 1,05,200.

A sum of Rs. 57,701 was spent during the year and the work is nearing completion. Supply of electric power was started on the 27th November 1933.

16. *Electrification of Malur.—*

The work was taken up during the year and about half the work is completed. Supply of power was started on the 7th June 1934. The expenditure on the work up to the end of the year 1933-34 was Rs. 10,423.

17. *Electrification of Maddur.*—

Estimate Rs. 17,843.

A sum of Rs. 5,712 was incurred mainly in connection with the construction of quarters.

18. *Minor Rural Electrification Schemes.*—

In addition to the above electrification works, service was extended to the following villages at a cost of Rs. 38,511 :—

Near Bangalore—

1 Dommasandra,
2 Kadugodi,
3 Thindlu,
4 Banahalli,
5 Hagadur,
6 Immedahalli,
7 Lakshmisagara,

Near Kankanhalli—

8 Banandur,
9 Ajjur,
10 Archakarahalli,
11 Bairamangala,
12 Heggadegere,

Near Mysore—

13 Belagola,
14 Hinkal,
15 Kadakola,
16 Lalithadripuram,

Near the Kolar Gold Fields—

17 Kaivara,
18 Thalagavara,
19 Doddakadathur,
20 Doddasiva and
21 Chickakadathur.

19. *Power supply to Irrigation Pumps.*—

A sum of Rs. 13,940 was spent, in connection with extending power service to irrigation pumps in the several sections, against Rs. 56,140 in the previous year. The decrease is due to less number of pumps being installed during the year on account of the insistence of the payment of a minimum percentage return on the capital invested.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on improvements to the several power and lighting installations was Rs. 2,10,704.

The following are some of the important works that were executed during the year :—

		Rs.
1.	Running power lines to the Sugar Factory at Mandya	42,578
2.	Proportionate cost of the work of interior and exterior illumination of the new Durbar Hall and installing 30 five-light clusters in the Palace Court-yard ...	20,329
3.	Increasing the capacity of the transformer centre in the front gate of Palace ...	7,927
4.	Installing 18 lights on the Bangalore-Mysore road between Paschimavahini and Wellesley bridge	1,839

A sum of Rs. 1,14,717 was spent towards increasing the capacity of transformers and improving the distribution plant.

An expenditure of Rs. 4,654 was incurred during the year on electric power supply to the Chamarajendra Water Works at Thippagondanahalli near Bangalore. The amount spent on the work up to the end of the year was Rs. 6,03,524.

Equipment of machinery in connection with the manufacture of electrical transformers :—The amount spent on this account up to the end of the year was Rs. 28,082. The expenditure incurred on the above work during the year was Rs. 22,747.

A sum of Rs. 10,64,379 was spent during the year out of the depreciation fund against the revised grant of Rs. 13,42,000. A list of important works executed under this head together with the outlay incurred thereon, during the year, is given below :—

		Rs.
1.	VIII Installation Works at Sivasamudram, *i.e.*, installation of a 9,000 H. P. unit turbine in place of three pelton wheel machines ...	4,09,229
2.	Replacing the existing 3,000 volts under-ground cable in certain street circuits of "A" Station, Bangalore	38,170
3.	Replacing the existing 3,000 volts under-ground cable in certain street circuits of "A" Station, Mysore	21,014
4.	Remodelling and deviating electric power from the Bull temple to "A" Station, Bangalore.	67,023
5.	Remodelling the "K" Section of the Kolar Transmission Lines between Sarjapur and Kolar Gold Fields	2,66,295
6.	Remodelling power lines in S_1 and S_2 Sections.	1,20,101

The expenditure on work done for other Departments of Government, the palace and local bodies was Rs. 1,76,600.

145. The total power generated during the year was 190,274,030 B. O. T. U. in 1933-34 against 178,340,592 B. O. T. U. in 1932-33. Of this 156,370,863 B. O. T. U. was distributed to lighting and power installations against 146,631,159 B. O. T. U. in 1932-33. The quantity of power consumed by the Gold Mining Companies was 108,263,340 B.O.T.U. against 96,768,498 B.O.T.U. in the previous year. There were 2,654 power installations and 21,763 lighting installations in which electric power was used at the close

Power.

of the year. There were thus 454 additions to power installations and 2,451 to lighting installations during the year, which work up to an increase of 13·50 per cent over the total number at the end of the previous year. The total number of street lights (including ornamental ones) in use at the end of the year was 12,263 of which 10,260 were overhead ones and 2,003 ornamental lights. The total additions during the year were 1,487. Besides these, 11 traffic columns and 63 flood light projectors were in service in Mysore in addition to an electric fountain and two mercara fittings installed during the year. The number of advertisement lighting installations that were in service in the show rooms of commercial concerns went up from 92 to 107 during the year.

Stores.

146. The value of the stores on hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 20,12,615. The total value of purchases made during the year was Rs. 20,14,454 against Rs. 12,16,748 in 1932-33. The value of stores issued during the year was Rs. 20,50,686. The Stores Management Committee held two meetings one of which was held on 3rd November 1933 for the scrutiny of the revised lists of certain obsolete unserviceable and surplus materials. The Committee held their second sittings in April 1934 for the scrutiny of the consolidated requisition of general foreign maintenance materials and requisitions for special materials needed for use during 1934-35.

Workshops.

147. The value of materials got manufactured from the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, for use on the Capital and Maintenance works of the Department amounted to Rs. 28,232, the raw materials supplied being worth Rs. 18,163. Materials costing Rs. 30,241 were got manufactured in the workshops at Mysore and Sivasamudram.

Laboratory.

148. Transformers of the capacity of 1·5 to 10 K. V. A. numbering 85, were manufactured during the year and sent out for use, besides the two auto-transformers and two bell transformers supplied to Mysore Railways and two transformers (1 of 3 K. V. A. and one of 25 K. V. A.) supplied to the Bhadravati Iron Works. In addition to the above, the winding of 50 coils was also completed.

Interruptions and accidents.

149. The total number of interruptions including prearranged ones was 79 lasting for 69 hours and 6 minutes against 74 for 56 hours and 58 minutes during the previous year. Of these, 23 were pre-arranged and lasted for

63 hours and 53 minutes and the rest were due to troubles on the several lines.

Finance.

150. The gross revenue for the year from electric power was Rs. 54,51,866 against Rs. 51,97,851 in the year 1932-33, while that under the Automatic Telephones was Rs. 31,517 against Rs. 32,489 in the previous year. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 18,92,985 against Rs. 18,18,436 in 1932-33. The interest on the capital invested, of which the latter amounts to Rs. 2,97,70,277 (exclusive of the outlay incurred on the Krishnarajasagara Dam) less the interest on the depreciation fund account amounted to Rs. 12,49,563, while the amount set apart for depreciation fund account was Rs. 6,79,515 for the year 1933-34. The net revenue of the Department, was Rs. 23,40,835 against Rs. 22,18,231 in 1932-33. The percentage of net profit on the capital invested under power exclusive of any part of the outlay incurred on the Krishnarajasagara Dam in connection with the combined Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Scheme was 7·86 against 7·81 in the previous year.

General.

151. The following facilities were granted by Government during the year with a view to popularising the use of power for lighting, irrigation and other purposes :—

1. Reducing the minimum limit of return on capital cost from 8 per cent to 5 per cent and prescribing a rate of Re. 1 per month per H. P. with a guarantee to take power for three years instead of five years in the case of irrigation pumping installations.

2. Introducing a sliding scale of rates for the supply of power to industrial concerns.

3. Allowing a concession rate of half-anna per unit for power used in connection with pumping water for domestic purposes.

Besides the above, the following concessional rates were sanctioned in the case of other Departments of Government :—

(*i*) Reducing the charges for supply of power to Government Departments from Re. 0-1-0 to Re. 0-0-6 per unit and a flat rate of Re. 0-4-0 per lamp and Re. 0-8-0 per ceiling fan, and fixing a uniform rate of Re. 0-1-0 per unit for Palace lighting.

(*ii*) Lowering the rate of power from Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 0-2-0 per unit in the case of lighting installations of the Mysore Railways.

(xvii) Railways.

Open lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway and the State.

152. The length of the Mysore State Railway Lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway was as in the previous year 271·56 miles, of which 9·88 miles were broad gauge lines and 261·68 miles metre gauge lines. The length of the lines worked by the State was 460·06 miles against 450·73 miles in 1932-33. The increase of 9·33 miles in the length of the lines worked by the State is due to the opening of the railway from Arasalu to Anandapuram.

The total capital invested on all the State lines including those under construction, amounted to Rs. 602·53 lakhs, of which Rs. 36·34 lakhs was contributed by District Boards and Companies. Rupees 160·62 lakhs of the total represents the amount of sterling loan raised by the late Southern Mahratta Railway Company in 1886, for the construction of Gubbi-Harihar Section. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 7,37,000 which includes a sum of Rs. 36,744 contributed by the District Boards of Kolar and Mysore during the year.

The total gross revenue realised from all the State lines was Rs. 71·19 lakhs or Rs. 1·42 lakhs less than in the previous year, while the working expenses amounted to Rs. 56·50 lakhs against Rs. 57·65 lakhs in the previous year, including contribution to the Depreciation Fund, surplus profits paid to the Railway Companies and District Boards and the guaranteed interest paid on capital provided by District Boards and Railway Companies. The resulting net revenue to Government during the year was Rs. 14·69 lakhs which gave a return of 3·6 per cent on capital outlay and it fell short of net receipts in the previous year by Rs. 7,000. The results indicate the effect of continued economic depression and the long awaited recovery appears to be gradually taking place only on the lines worked by the State. So long as there is no general improvement in the world commodity prices, any real recovery must be slow and uncertain.

Lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company.

153. The gross earnings of the lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company during the year amounted to Rs. 37,41,000 as compared with Rs. 42,03,000 in 1932-33 thereby showing a decrease of Rs. 4,62,000. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 21,33,000 against

Rs. 23,99,000 in the previous year. After deducting the guaranteed interest and surplus profits payable to the Company, which amounted to Rs. 6,40,000 and Rs. 70,000 respectively, the net receipts from the lines amounted to Rs. 8,98,000 against Rs. 10,92,000 in the previous year. The heavy decline of Rs. 4·62 lakhs in gross revenue of the lines worked by the Company was partly due to book adjustments effected to gain agreement with State books, and partly due to fall in revenue to the extent of Rs. 1·37 lakhs during the year. The fall under coaching earnings (Rs. 13,722) is attributable to reduced spending power of the public, coupled with severe competition of motor buses on roads running parallel to or short circuiting the railway. The decrease amounting to Rs. 1,22,268 under goods was due to the smaller despatches of food grains, cotton, cocoanut, copra, til seeds, sugar and jaggory owing to unfavourable market conditions. There was however a slight increase in the total tonnage carried. The debit for working expenses during the year in proportion to gross receipts, was, however, Rs. 2·66 lakhs less than in the previous year, and the amount paid on account of surplus profits was also less by Rs. 2,000.

Lines worked by the State.

154. The gross earnings of the lines worked by the State amounted to Rs. 33,78,000 against Rs. 30,58,000 in the previous year. The traffic receipts of the year also show an increase of Rs. 1,10,000 under the heads coaching, goods and miscellaneous. The increase of Rs. 38,000 under coaching is due to a larger number of passengers travelling during the year by shuttle trains, the introduction of which and stoppage of which at important level crossings account for the increase in the number, and is also due to an increase in the average journeys performed.

The earnings under goods traffic were Rs. 13·33 lakhs and show an increase of Rs. 60,000 as compared with the previous year. The increased earnings under this head is due to an increase in the quantity of goods carried, especially fruits, vegetables, food grains, salt, sugar, metallic ores and certain other commodities. The ordinary working expenses of the year amounted to Rs. 22,34,000 which compared with the expenses for 1932-33 showed an increase of about Rs. 99,000. Payment of Rs. 42,000 on account of hire for locomotives obtained as loan from the M. & S. M. Railway Company and Rs. 30,000 on account of rent for joint stations, which

was in arrears, also account for increase in expenditure. After deducting the guaranteed interest and surplus profits payable by Government, the net earnings from the lines amounted to Rs. 5,71,000 against Rs. 3,84,000 in the previous year.

Depreciation Fund.

155. A sum of Rs. 5,00,000 was contributed to the Fund during the year both from the revenue of the State lines and by recovery from the District Boards and Companies, which added to the balance of Rs. 6,77,828 at the end of 1932-33 made a total of Rs. 11,77,828. After withdrawing a sum of Rs. 4,09,731 for renewal and replacement charges during the year, there is still a balance of Rs. 7,68,047 left on the 30th June 1934 at the credit of the Railway Depreciation Fund.

Stores.

156. The balance of the stock of stores at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4,16,825. Stores of the value of Rs. 9,94,764 were purchased during the year. The issue of stores to several consuming departments and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 10,02,149 leaving a balance of Rs. 4,09,440 at the end of the year.

Changes in train services.

157. On the Bangalore-Mysore Section a pair of mixed trains was cancelled from 1st October 1933, and in its place two pairs of shuttle trains between Maddur and Bangalore and two pairs between Mysore and Maddur were introduced from that date. These shuttle trains are becoming very popular. On the Mysore-Arsikere Section, Nos. 13 and 14 mixed trains were cancelled and Nos. 11 and 12 mail trains converted into mixed trains from 1st April 1934. On the Birur-Shimoga town branch, trains Nos. 15 and 16 were cancelled from 1st October 1933, as a result of the changes in the timings of the M. & S. M. Railways trains.

Accidents.

158. The number of persons killed on the lines worked by the State was 21, and the number of persons injured 16. There were 19 derailments and 29 engine failures.

General.

159. The Telegraph training Class was continued during the year.

(xviii) Posts and Telegraphs.

Post Offices.

160. At the beginning of the year, there were in the State 540 Post Offices, of which 4 were Head Offices, 108 were Sub-Offices and the remaining were Branch

Offices. No new Office was opened during the year. Transport of mails by motor service was introduced between Mudgere and Buntwal and between Saklespur and Mudgere. Kumsi and Pavagada combined offices were converted into extra-departmenta lcombined Sub-Offices Twenty-eight letter boxes were newly planted in the villages raising the total number to 691 at the end of the year.

Telegraphs.

161. There were at the beginning of the year 89 telegraph offices in the State, of which 70 were at Taluk Headquarters and the rest in other towns and villages. During the year, the guaranteed telegraph office at Kalasa was closed, reducing the total number to 88 telegraph offices.

Wireless Telegraph.

162. The number of licenses issued for the erection and working of Broadcast Receiver Stations in the State during the year was 75 against 35 in 1932-33. Two licenses were issued for the erection and working of Wireless Transmitting (Non-Commercial Fixed) Stations. Of the 75 Broadcast Receiving Sets in use in the State, 38 were in the Kolar Gold Fields, 16 in Bangalore City and 6 in Mysore City, and the rest in the other parts of the State.

(xix) The Mysore Exhibition.

163. The Exhibition was held during the year from the 25th September 1933 to 5th October 1933. The realisations from stall rent amounted to Rs. 4,733-12-0 against Rs. 3,947-3-0 in 1932. The amount collected as gate money was Rs. 8,324-4-0 against Rs. 6,807-4-0 in the previous year. Among the new attractions of the year's exhibition were the beautiful lacquerware exhibits from Burma and the new advertisement display devices obtained from London. "Model Mysore Home" was arranged by the Chamarajendra Technical Institute in order to bring home to the people of Mysore the possibility of Mysore being self contained in regard to every day needs. Every article in the model home was of Mysore origin and manufacture.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

1. The total revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,42,87,244 showing an increase of Rs. 4,59,721 over the realisations of the previous year. The expenditure charged to revenue during the year was Rs. 3,65,08,875 against Rs. 3,56,15,671 during the year 1932-33.

2. The total receipts and expenditure on account of service and debt heads during the year were Rs. 6,78,51,164 and Rs. 6,91,34,358 against Rs. 4,83,98,146 and Rs. 4,48,79,113 respectively during the previous year, and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,05,40,879 against Rs. 1,18,24,073 in 1932-33.

Receipts.

3. The noticeable variations under receipts of the year 1933-34 as compared with those of the year 1932-33 are explained below:—

A. *Land Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 8,30,336.

The decrease may be attributed to the decrease in the demand and to the continuance of the low prices of agricultural produce and the lack of ready money in the hands of the raiyats and to the policy of moderation followed in regard to the issue of coercive processes.

A. 1. *Mining Royalty and Leases.*—Increase Rs. 97,897.

The increase is mainly due to the higher price of gold obtained during the year, and partly to larger amount adjusted on account of profits on the working of chrome mines.

B. *Forest Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 1,14,805.

The decrease is mainly due to larger working expenses under "Sandal Oil" which is partly set off by increased revenue under "Timber and other produce removed by Government and private agencies."

C. *Excise Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 1,14,027.

The fall is under arrack duty and shop-rent. This is partly counter balanced by increased revenue under "Toddy," "Ganja and Majum" and "Other receipts."

D. *Stamp Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 1,63,433.

Decreases in collections appear mainly under "General and Court Fee Stamps" and are partly set off by decreases under refunds. The fall in revenue may be attributed to the general trade depression and the introduction of the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation

F. *Miscellaneous and Other Receipts.*—Increase Rs. 6,73,465.

There is an increase of Rs. 7·07 laks under "Income-Tax" due to the increased profits of the gold mining companies. Under "Registration," there is a fall in revenue of about half a lakh which may be attributed to the general trade depression. Under "Miscellaneous," the increase of Rs. 18,968 is the net result of increases mainly in the realisations under Betting Tax (·63), gain on sale of securities (1·20), and to smaller refunds (·22) which are to a certain extent set off by decreased receipts from sale of lands, houses, etc., (·79), and smaller amount adjusted towards unclaimed and lapsed deposits (·20) and to the absence of the special receipt of ·99 lakh from the Government of India on account of Mysore share of reparation payments figuring in the accounts of last year. The fall in revenue under "Public Health" is mainly due to the fact that, during last year, a contribution of Rs. 9,000 was received from the Rockefeller Foundation and classified under this head. Larger amounts realised from the sale of foals and unserviceable stallions and foals account for the increase in revenue under the head "Army."

G. *Miscellaneous.*—Increase Rs. 8,08,154.

The head "Surplus Revenue of the Assigned Tract" shows an increase of Rs. 85,810. Under "Interest on Investments," there is large increase of Rs. 7·05 lakhs which is mainly due to a change in classification by which interest on the Loan Sinking Fund Investments which was being credited to the Sinking Fund account itself in

the past, was brought on to the revenue head, "IX Interest" in the current year. Interest realised on additional investments made during the year also partly explains the increase under this head.

General Commercial Services.—Increase Rs. 1,03,547.

The net receipts under "Railways worked by Government" increased by Rs. 1·87 lakhs while those under "State Railways worked by M. & S. M. Railway Company" were less by Rs. 1·94 lakhs. The net decrease was Rs. 7,345. The increase of Rs. 1·66 lakhs under "Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works" is due to larger realisations mainly from the gold mining companies.

The loss from Iron Works in 1933-34 increased by Rs. 2·38 lakhs. Under Kolar Gold Field Water Works, the increase is accounted for by larger revenue realised and less working expenses. The transactions under "Industrial Works" show an increased net profit of Rs. 10,553. The new Bangalore Water Works at Thippagondanahalli having been opened and supply of water from it started from 15th March 1933, the revenue transactions of these works as well as those of the old water works formerly shown under "Civil Works" on the expenditure side have been exhibited during the year under report under a separate revenue head. The net receipts under the head during the year were Rs. 1·63 lakhs.

H. *Debt Heads, Net.*—

The net credit of about Rs. 210½ lakhs under "Debt" is due to the floatation during the year of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan, 1953-63. The decrease in the net receipts under "Endowment and other Accounts" is due to the fact that the accounts of the previous year included a special deposit of Rs. 76,600 received for the construction of the Akkihebbal bridge. Under "Reserve Funds," the large increase of about 88½ lakhs is the net result of (i) a special contribution of Rs. 100 lakhs allowed during the year to the Loan Sinking Fund Reserve as explained on the expenditure side, (ii) classification of interest realised on the Sinking Fund Investments on the revenue side instead of under the fund head as in the previous year, and (iii) to larger outlay under "Railway" and "Electrical" Depreciation Fund Works.

The decrease in the net incoming under "Deposits" is due to the repayment of the Chickjajur-Chitaldrug Railway Debenture Loan during the current year and to a larger net outgoings under Palace, Departmental and other deposits, partly set off by increased net receipts under "Civil and Industrial Deposits."

EXPENDITURE..

4. The expenditure of the year under Service and Capital heads amounted to Rs. 4,95,52,159 against Rs. 3,98,43,033 in the previous year. The total increase is Rs. 97·09 lakhs and the whole of this appears under "G. A. Special Contribution to the Loan Sinking Fund Reserve." Large variations under the several heads as compared with the previous year are explained below.

B. *Revenue Collection Charges.*—Increase Rs. 12,793.

An increase of ·26 lakh appears under "Forest" due to larger expenditure under Conservancy and Works. This is partly set off by small decreases appearing under Land Revenue, Excise, Income-Tax and Stamps. The head "Registration" shows a small increase.

C. *Administration.*—Increase Rs. 1,07,788.

The increase of ·36 lakh under "General Administration" is the net result of a special item of expenditure amounting to Rs. 1·22 lakhs appearing in the current year on account of the visit of H. E. the Viceroy, partly set off by reduced expenditure under the heads of "Palace Electric Lighting," "Saloon Carriages," "Tour Charges of His Highness the Maharaja," "Entertainment of Guests, etc." There was no expenditure during the year on account of Census owing to the completion of the Census work during the previous year and this explains the decrease under "Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments." The charges relating to the Government Book Depot which were being accounted for under "D. Public Instruction" in previous years were brought on under "Stationery and Printing" during 1933-34. This change in classification and an expenditure of about Rs. 20,000 on purchase of machines during the year account for the increase under "Stationery and Printing Departments." Under "Courts of Law," the increase is due to the establishment of (i) an additional First Class Magistrate's Court at Mandya for

six months from June 1933, (ii) a Second Magistrate's Court at Bangalore City in January 1934, (iii) an additional Sessions Court at Shimoga for the trial of the Shimoga disturbance cases, and (iv) to increments earned by officers and acting arrangements made in leave vacancies. Larger expenditure on "Remuneration" to copyists and examiners and the revival of the post of the Civil Courts' Auditor also partly account for the increase. The increase under Police is due mainly to larger expenditure under "Police Force," Establishment, Travelling Allowance, etc., heads partly set off by lesser expenditure under "Equipment and Clothing."

D. *Public Instruction.*—Increase Rs. 1,31,390.

Larger expenditure under "Grants to Local Bodies for Primary Education" and "Buildings," an increase of Rs. 10,000 in the contribution to the Indian Institute of Science and increased expenditure on account of Supervision, Sanskrit Education, High and Middle School Education and Special Communities Education, account for the increase under this head. The increase is partly set off by reduced expenditure under "Training Institutions" owing to the revision in the scheme of training and by a reduction of Rs. 25,000 in the grant to the Mysore University.

E. *Medical Charges.*—Increase Rs. 35,109.

The expenditure under "Hospital and Dispensaries" and "Europe Medicines and Instruments" was more than that in the previous year and this increase was, to a certain extent, counterbalanced by larger realisations on account of the cost of maintenance of C. & M. Station lunatics.

G. *Commercial Services.*—Decrease Rs. 11,84,079.

The increase under "Railways and Tramways" is mainly under "Lines under Construction." Under "Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works," the decrease is accounted for by less outlay on Dam Works, Irwin Canal Works and Electrical Works. The decrease of Rs. 7·53 lakhs under "Industrial and Other Works" is due to lesser outlay mainly on Sri Chamarajendra Water Works (Rs. 7 lakhs) owing to the completion of the major portion of the works during the

previous year and partly also on Sandal Oil Factory and Silk Weaving Factory.

G. A. *Special contribution to the Loan Sinking Fund Reserve.*

With a view to strengthen the position of the Loan Sinking Fund Reserve, a special contribution of Rs. 100 lakhs was made to the Reserve during the year.

H. *Public Works.*—Decrease Rs. 3,14,417.

A sum of Rs. 1·15 lakhs being the expenditure incurred on T.-Narsipur and Akkihebbal bridges which was chargeable to District Funds was charged off to the head, "Communications" during previous years and this was adjusted in the current year by credit to the head, "Communications" with the result that the total expenditure was reduced to this extent. This and less expenditure under "Special Repairs to Roads" and "Original Works" under Bridges mainly account for the large decrease under Public Works. This was however partly set off by increased expenditure under Irrigation "Original Works" and Civil Works "Stock and Suspense."

J. *Miscellaneous.*—Increase Rs. 9,12,289.

The large increase under "Interest on Debt and Other Obligations" is mainly due to the flotation during the year of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan, 1953-63. Interest paid during the year on Savings Bank Fixed Deposits and Insurance and Provident Funds was heavier. Under "Grants for Public Improvement" the increase was partly due to larger expenditure on (1) Improvement of Water Supply in Towns, (2) Improvement of Towns and Minor Municipalities and (3) Drinking Water Wells in Villages and partly to an increase of Rs. 40,000 under the head "Bangalore City Improvement" as a result of additional grants given for water supply improvements and construction of a bridge near Sri Rampur, an extension near Malleswaram, Bangalore City. The Mysore share of Petrol Tax revenue creditable to Road Fund received during the year being less by Rs. 2·38 lakhs than in the previous year, the consequent drawing from the fund for expenditure on road works was also less. This mainly explains the decrease under the head, "Deduct—Expenditure met from Reserve and other Funds."

K. *Debt Heads, (Net).*

The increase of Rs. 102 lakhs in the Investment account is due to larger investments effected during the year, as a result of the special contribution of Rs. 100 lakhs given to the Loan Sinking Fund Reserve Account. The net outgoings amounting to Rs. 27·84 lakhs under Insurance and Provident Funds and Savings Bank Deposits against the net income of Rs. 100·32 lakhs in the previous year are due to the investment of a portion of Insurance and Provident Fund balances in the new 4 per cent Conversion Loan floated during the year and to the conversion of a large portion of the Savings Bank current and fixed deposits to the above loan. The transactions under "Local and other Funds" resulted in a net outgoing of Rs. 74 lakhs during the year against a net incoming of Rs. 4·11 lakhs in the previous year owing mainly to less credits and more outgoings under Irrigation Cess and other Funds during the year. Of the large increase of Rs. 12·23 lakhs under Advances, nearly 5½ lakhs appear under Objection Book Advances owing to larger outgoings. The grant of additional working advances for, Iron Works and kerb stones business and larger outgoings under Advances for house building and purchase of bicycles and motor vehicles, also account for the increase. The decrease under "Suspense Account" is due mainly to larger net credits during the year under Cheque Suspense. The transactions under "Loans" during the year resulted in a net outgoing of Rs. 3·91 lakhs against a net incoming of Rs. ·92 lakh during the previous year owing mainly to larger issue of loans to Local Bodies.

The cash balance of Rs. 1,05,40,879 at the close of the year consisted of Rs. 43,18,415 in the State Treasuries, Rs. 60,83,776 in banks in India and Rs. 1,38,688 being the equivalent of £10,401-11-11 at 1 *s.* 6*d.* per rupee with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London.

The total face value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year excluding shares in private companies amounted to Rs. 544·80 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 135·44 lakhs over that at the close of the previous year.

(ii) Excise.

Country Spirits.

5. The total quantity of all kinds of liquors manufactured during the year amounted to 203,203 gallons

against 230,847 gallons in the preceding year. Adding thereto the balance of stock amounting to 26,439 gallons on 1st July 1933, the total stock came to 229,642 gallons. The issues to bonded depots and medical institutions in the State amounted to 166,296 against 183,558 gallons in the preceding year and the issues to the Civil and Military Station were 39,487 gallons against 39,667 gallons in the preceding year. A quantity of 83 gallons was used for the manufacture of denatured spirits against 110 gallons in the preceding year.

The number of shops licensed for the sale of molasses arrack (35°U.P.) was 528 against 536 in the preceding year and the consumption during the year was 158,620 gallons against 173,397 gallons in the preceding year. The incidence of consumption per head of the population was 1·2 drams against 1·4 drams in the preceding year. The number of shops licensed for the sale of special liquors including jaggory arrack was 27 against 29 in the preceding year.

The total revenue derived from country spirits amounted to Rs. 19,60,827 against Rs. 21,03,334 in the preceding year. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-4-10 against Re. 0-5-3 in the preceding year. The issue of rectified spirits from the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore, amounted to 355 gallons against 880 gallons in the preceding year.

Toddy.

6. There were 2,332 shops against 2,378 shops in the preceding year for the sale of date and bagani toddy. The number of trees tapped for toddy both in and outside the State was 232,846 against 252,568 trees, thus showing a fall of 19,722 trees during the year. The revenue realised from toddy was Rs. 32,43,051 against Rs. 32,56,206 in the preceding year. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-8-0 against Re. 0-8-1 in the preceding year.

Malt and Foreign Liquors.

7. The total imports of malt liquors amounted to 18,375 gallons against 16,271 gallons in the preceding year and those of foreign liquors were 31,473 gallons against 31,727 gallons in the preceding year. The revenue derived from malt liquors was Rs. 10,452 from shop rental and Rs. 14,925 from duty.

The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign liquors was 72 against 78 in the preceding year. The consumption of foreign liquors amounted to 31,473 gallons

against 31,727 gallons in the preceding year. The total revenue realised from this source was Rs. 25,576 against Rs. 20,953 in the preceding year. The revenue from license fees amounted to Rs 21,076 against Rs. 16,993 in the preceding year and that from surcharge fees was Rs. 4,500 against Rs. 3,960 in the preceding year.

Intoxicating Drugs, Ganja.

8. The number of shops licensed for the sale of ganja was 248 against 247 in the preceding year. The consumption of ganja amounted to 9,400 seers against 9,507 seers in the preceding year. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 4,19,330 against Rs. 4,04,813 in the preceding year.

Opium.

9. As in the preceding year, there were 88 shops for the sale of opium, the consumption of which fell from 961 seers to 845 seers during the year. The revenue also declined from Rs. 93,770 to Rs. 83,380. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 2·5 pies against 2·9 pies in the preceding year.

Excise Offences.

10. The total number of cases reported during the year under the Excise and Opium Laws was 4,328 against 3,695 in the preceding year. Of these, 783 against 737 cases in the preceding year were heinous offences. Inclusive of 306 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases for disposal was 4,634. Of these, 514 cases were placed before Magistrates in addition to 52 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 3,790 cases were dealt with departmentally. Of the former, 507 cases involving 643 persons were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 59 cases affecting 91 persons at the close of the year. Convictions were secured in 444 out of 507 cases which work to 88 per cent against 92 per cent in the preceding year. Out of 3,790 cases dealt with departmentally, fines or composition fees were levied in 2,876 cases against 2,397 cases in the preceding year. The amount of fine and composition fees levied was Rs. 19,331 against Rs. 19,176 in the preceding year. The remaining 914 cases against 706 in the preceding year were either struck off the file or the persons concerned were let off with a warning.

Finance.

11. The total demand of excise revenue inclusive of arrears of Rs. 1,19,729 amounted to Rs. 59,86,124, of which a sum of Rs. 58,49,743 was collected and a sum of Rs. 16,436 was written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,19,945 at the close of the year. The expenditure

during the year amounted to Rs. 3,84,532 against Rs. 3,93,525, in the preceding year. The percentage of expenditure was 6 as in the preceding year. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-14-6 against Re. 0-14-11 in the preceding year. The amount refunded to Inamdars on account of toddy revenue due to them was Rs. 65,459 against Rs. 81,468 in the preceding year.

Preventive Measures.

12. There were 39 Excise Licensing Boards as in the preceding year. Fifty-nine shops were closed during the year. Of these, 47 were toddy shops, 11 arrack and one special liquor shop. The number of cases taken up by the Police for drunkenness in the year was 200 against 205 in the preceding year. One hundred and eighty-one cases ended in conviction, in 9 cases the accused persons were acquitted and the remaining 10 cases were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Spirituous Medicinal Preparations

13. As stated in the last year's report, the Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bangalore, closed its business with effect from 1st July 1933. The stock of medicinal preparations was permitted to be exported to the Chemists' Syndicate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The Government Industrial Laboratory, Bangalore, obtained their supplies of alcohol from the Nellikuppam Distillery, the quantity obtained being 2,040 gallons against 1,048 gallons during the preceding year. The Government Medical Stores imported 1,409 gallons of rectified spirits, against 1,450 gallons in the previous year. The total imports of rectified spirits from all the three concerns amounted to 3,510 gallons against 2,748 gallons in the preceding year.

The duty realised during the year on spirituous medicinal preparations imported from Bengal, *via* Madras and from other places amounted to Rs. 12,380-7-3 against Rs. 6,225 in the preceding year. The increase in revenue is due partly to a larger number of cases of illegal imports detected in Bangalore and partly to the enhancement of duty on imports from 1st December 1933. The imports were mostly from Baroda and Bengal. The Civil and Military Station authorities entered into an agreement to refund quarterly the duty to the Government on spirituous medicinal and other preparations exported from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, into the State, and such preparations were allowed to be imported into

the State under permits granted by the Superintendent of Excise, Civil and Military Station. Arrangements are being made to permit imports into the State from Baroda under permits granted by the Excise Authorities, Baroda. The number of licenses issued to chemists and druggists for possession and use of rectified spirits in medicinal preparations was 18, as in the preceding year.

General.

14. The following were the principal changes ordered during the year.

1. The shifting of the Distillery from Bangalore to Mandya and the grant of the contract of manufacture and supply of liquors to the Mysore Sugar Company under certain conditions were ordered by Government.

2. Duty at the rate of Rs. 10 per proof gallon was ordered to be levied with effect from 1st December 1933 on spirits contained in medicinal preparations and at Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon on spirits contained in culinary, ærated water or other flavouring essences, extracts, colourings, perfumes and toilet preparations manufactured elsewhere in India and imported into the State.

3. The excise privileges were sold for a period of three years in seven taluks, with effect from 1st July 1934.

(iii) Income-tax.

Assessment

15. Notices calling for returns of income were issued during the year in 9,201 cases, against 9,200 cases in the preceding year. Returns of income were received in 7,428 cases, of which 1,759 were accepted as correct against 7,755 and 2,248 respectively in the previous year. Accounts were called for in 5,198 cases, but they were produced in 4,614 cases and accepted in 2,863 cases. The total number of cases in which assessment was made for the year was 5,029, including 78 companies and 7 registered firms, against 5,208 (including 78 companies and 5 registered firms) in the previous year. Applications under Section 27 of the Income-tax Regulation for cancellation of the assessments made under Section 23 (4), Income-tax Regulation, were received in 291 against 352 cases in the previous year. Of these, 142 were successful, against 234 in the previous year.

Demand, Collection and Balance. (a) Income-tax.

16. The gross demand for the year was Rs. 15,68,175 against Rs. 11,19,823 in the previous year. Including penalties and miscellaneous items (Rs. 4,366) and the

opening balance (Rs. 48,863) and excluding rebates and refunds (Rs. 2,08,424), the net demand for the year was Rs. 14,12,950 against Rs. 10,13,868 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 13,59,071 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 53,879 at the end of the year, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs. 9,56,523 and Rs. 57,345 respectively. The increase in the net collections as compared with the previous year is due in the main to the increase in revenue from the gold mining companies, due to the rise in the price of gold. The incidence of income-tax per head of population, according to the Census of 1931, calculated on the gross demand comes to Re. 0-3-10.

(b) Super-tax.

17. Including the opening balance of Rs. 3,556-5-0, the demand for the year was Rs. 6,13,876-2-0 against Rs. 3,07,764 (including an arrear of Rs. 6,136) in the preceding year. The collection amounted to Rs. 6,02,077 against Rs. 3,04,208 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,561 at the close of the year, against Rs. 3,556 in the preceding year. The incidence of super-tax was Re. 0-1-6 against Re. 0-0-9 in the previous year. Four gold mining companies and one chromite company were assessed to tax during the year, the demand being Rs. 7,89,750 under Income-tax and Rs. 5,18,568 under Super-tax. The entire demand of Rs. 13,08,318 was collected during the year. The demand and collection under this head in the previous year was Rs. 5,26,089.

Appeals.

18. Inclusive of 59 appeals, pending disposal at the beginning of the year, the total number of appeals that had to be disposed of was 562, of which 537 were disposed of, the number successful being 292 against 356 out of 671 in the preceding year. Out of a total number of 56 review petitions, 32 were disposed of during the year. Out of three references under Section 66 of the Income-tax Regulation pending before the High Court, two were disposed of during the year.

Expenditure

19. The total expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 60,943 against Rs. 64,795 in the preceding year.

(iv) Stamps.

Stock

20. In the Central Depot there was an opening balance of 6,671,409 stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 70,17,962-14-6 at the beginning of the year. The

total number of stamps received from the Stamp Manufactory and those returned to this office by the Districts was 5,209,048 of the value of Rs. 21,47,300. Out of the total stock of 11,880,448 stamps of the value of Rs. 91,65,262-14-6 available at the Central Depot, 4,815,815 stamps of the value of Rs. 21,46,297-3-0 were issued to the several District Depots and the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury, Bangalore, leaving a closing balance of 7,064,633 stamps of the value of Rs. 70,18,965-11-6 at the end of the year. In addition to these, private documents numbering 58,531 were impressed with stamps amounting to Rs. 22,217-3-0 in all against 57,666 documents of the total value of Rs. 35,973-14-6 in the preceding year. The value of stamps impressed upon documents received from the Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amount to Rs 480-3-0 against Rs. 1,273 in the preceding year.

Stamp Revenue and Expenditure.

21. The total revenue derived from stamps during the year amounted to Rs. 19,32,521 against Rs. 21,69,791 in the preceding year. The decrease is noticeable particularly under General, Court Fee and Receipt stamps, and also under duty and penalty. The decrease under General and Court Fee stamps is due largely to the continued economic depression. The exemption of stamp duty on petitions for the restoration of Khates is also responsible for a slight decrease under Court Fees. The amount foregone by Government on account of entire or partial exemptions from payment of stamp duty granted in respect of instruments relating to co-operative and other institutions is reported to be about Rs. 8,000 against Rs. 7,156-15-0 in the preceding year. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,52,297 against Rs. 1,85,927 in the preceding year, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 33,630. The net revenue of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 17,80,224 or Rs. 2,03,640 less than that of the previous year.

Pauper suits.

22. At the beginning of the year under report, the amount due to Government on account of institution fees in pauper suits was Rs. 87,356. A sum of Rs. 24,271 was awarded to Government during the year, thus bringing the total to Rs. 1,11,627. Out of this, Rs. 7,884 was recovered and a sum of Rs. 6,517 was remitted. The balance to be recovered was Rs. 97,226 at the end of the year.

23. During the year under report, the following measures were introduced:— General.

(i) Exemption from liability to the Entertainment Tax, under certain conditions was accorded to Societies, registered under the Mysore Societies Registration Regulation, 1904.

(ii) Remission of stamp duty leviable in respect of transactions of co-operative institutions relating to current and savings deposits.

(iii) Remission of the stamp duty leviable on applications for restoration of Khates.

(iv) Remission of the stamp duty leviable on supplemental agreements executed by Government officers taking house building, house purchase or motor vehicle advances, in regard to the variations in the terms of the original agreements on account of the concessions granted in connection with the cut in salaries.

(v) Introduction of the new kind of copy stamp papers.

(vi) Extension of the system of issuing stamped receipts for amounts in excess of Rs. 20 by local bodies to all the district headquarter municipalities in the State, tentatively for a period of one year.

(v) Mysore State Life Insurance.

24. During the year 1933-34, 1,949 proposals were dealt with in the Official Branch against 2,319 in the previous year. Of these, 1,563 were accepted, 1,116 being for first insurance and 447 for further insurance. Out of this, 265 were rejected, 182 temporarily and 83 permanently on medical and other grounds. There were 121 proposals left pending disposal at the close of the year. Out of the 1,563 proposals accepted, 1,406 resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 11,03,402 were issued in the case of 1,406 for a monthly premium of Rs. 3,853. In the remaining 157 cases, Treasury receipts for payment of first premium had not been received before the close of the year. During the year, 680 policies held by 260 persons assuring a bonus of Rs. 3,83,726 matured on their attaining 55 years. One hundred and seventy-eight persons holding 278 policies for Rs. 1,86,192 are reported to have died, and 120 persons holding 170 policies for Rs. 1,06,567 surrendered them for value. Official Branch.

The opening balance at the credit of the Fund on the 1st July 1933 was Rs. 1,13,29,843-1-7 exclusive of State Loan bonds of the cash value of Rs. 35,880-0-0 which remained on hand and Rs. 2,100 invested in the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 15,10,607-14-2 of which the sum of Rs. 9,97,351-0-10 represents premium and other receipts, Rs. 4,39,855-14-9 interest on monthly balances and Rs. 73,400-14-7 interest on State Loan bonds reserved for insured persons. Inclusive of the sum of Rs. 36,41,610-4-9 invested in 4 per cent and 5 per cent State Loan bonds both on behalf of insured persons and the Fund and Rs. 1,400 invested in the shares of the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., on behalf of an insured person, the total payments amounted to Rs. 44,19,692-5-11, of which a sum of Rs. 7,02,756-15-3 was by way of claims on policies, excluding payment in the shape of State Loan bonds of the cash value of Rs. 36,230 (face value Rs. 36,200). A sum of Rs. 19,120-5-3 was spent on the construction of the office building and the tiffin rooms. The closing balance at the credit of the Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 84,20,758-9-10 exclusive of State Loan bonds of the cash value of Rs. 35,99,356-15-9 remaining on hand, and the amount of Rs. 3,500 invested in the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd. The percentage of the year's total expenditure to the closing balance and the cost of management to the premium income were 6·76 and 5·54 respectively against 6·59 and 5·02 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of the net balance at the credit of the Fund after deducting the undischarged claims to the total liability was 42·13 against 43·40 in the previous year. The slight increase in the percentage of the year's total expenditure is due to the payment of Actuary's fees, bonus to the staff and temporary establishment charges relating to the issue of additional policies of reversionary bonus.

The total number of policies issued from the commencement to the end of the year under report was 48,930, of which 28,970 were for first and 19,960 for further insurance and the sum assured thereby was Rs. 3,50,52,237-6-0. The number of policies remaining effective at the end of the year was 28,772 assuring Rs. 2,43,93,753 for a monthly premium of Rs. 82,881-4-0. Of the remaining 20,158 policies, 19,635 policies assuring Rs. 1,03,58,534-1-1 were completely discharged, and the

claims of 165 persons holding 250 policies for Rs. 1,59,207-14-11 were pending disposal at the end of the year. Two hundred and seventy-three policies assuring Rs. 1,40,742 were not realising premia. Of the 19,635 policies completely discharged, 9,643 were discharged by maturity, 6,661 by death, 2,759 by surrender, 198 by cancellation and 374 by automatic adjustment.

Family Pension Fund.

25. The Family Pension Branch is closed to new entrants. The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1933 was Rs. 73-1-7. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 225-10-10. The total payments on account of pensions amounted to Rs. 1,315-0-0. The closing balance at the end of the year was a debit balance of Rs. 1,016-3-7. This minus balance has been ordered to be charged to the General Revenues.

Public Branch.

26. During the year under report, 4,546 proposals for Rs. 39,92,800 were dealt with in the Public Branch against 4,066 for Rs. 32,74,200 in the previous year. Of these, 4,132 for Rs. 36,39,100 were accepted, 334 for Rs. 2,84,800 were either rejected, withdrawn or cancelled on medical or other grounds and 215 for Rs. 1,72,400 were pending disposal at the close of the year. Of the 4,132 proposals were accepted, and policies assuring Rs. 32,93,100 were issued in 3,758 cases for an annual premium of Rs. 1,76,378-8-0 against 3,399 policies for Rs. 28,03,200 with an annual premium of Rs. 1,52,661-8-0 issued during the previous year. One hundred and twenty-five policies were claimed during the year, owing to the death of insured persons. A sum of Rs. 92,456-3-10 was paid in discharge of 85 death claims, Rs. 68,627-2-0 in discharge of 77 matured policies and Rs. 18,825-9-9 in discharge of 260 policies which were surrendered. The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1933 was Rs. 35,29,361-12-10. Receipts and payments during the year amounted to Rs. 10,68,791-1-1 and Rs. 4,46,739-2-9 respectively against Rs. 9,06,221-5-5 and Rs. 2,65,631-11-10 of the previous year. The closing balance on 30th June 1934 was Rs. 41,51,413-11-2.

Loans, both in cash and towards adjustment of premium due, were granted during the year to the extent of Rs. 1,26,735-2-6 against Rs. 49,122-5-7 granted during the previous year. At the end of the year, a sum of Rs. 2,09,401-2-11 was outstanding against insured persons in the shape of loans granted to them.

In order to afford greater facilities to policy holders, the rate of interest on loans was reduced, temporarily, from 7 per cent to 6¼ per cent per annum and the period for which a policy should have been in force to become eligible for a cash loan, from five to three years. The limit of the maximum insurable amount was raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 in the case of first class male lives and from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,500 in the case of first class female lives.

The acturial valuation for the quinquennium ending June 1933 completed during the year under report disclosed a surplus of Rs. 8,89,650 compared with the surplus of Rs. 1,88,028 realised at the last valuation. As recommended by the Actuary, reversionary bonus at Rs. 20 per thousand per annum was declared on all with-profit policies.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

Savings Banks.

27. The total number of accounts both current and dead on the books at the close of the year under review was Rs. 65,923 against Rs. 64,086 at the end of the previous year. The aggregate amount at credit was Rs. 1,92,06,777 against Rs. 1,92,09,454 in 1932-33. The average balance at the credit of each depositor was Rs. 91 against Rs. 298 in the previous year. The balance at the credit of the public excluding special deposits on behalf of funds was Rs. 1,74,57,823 giving an average balance of Rs. 306 at the credit of each depositor. The amount deposited during the year was Rs. 1,13,11,585 and that withdrawn Rs. 1,17,22,251. The withdrawals were more than the deposits in Bangalore, Kolar, Shimoga, Mysore and Hassan Districts. The amounts at the credit of accounts of Village Panchayets and other special funds having more than Rs. 5,000 in each account amounted to Rs. 17,48,954. The amount of interest earned during the year was Rs. 4,86,015 against Rs. 6,63,043 in the previous year. The fall is due to the removal of the second rate of interest on deposits retained for one year from 1st July 1933 and the reduction of interest to 2¾ per cent on amounts up to Rs. 10,000 and to 2 per cent on amounts over Rs. 10,000 from 1st November 1933. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 each, on 30th June 1934 was 522 against 507 in the previous year and the amount at their credit was Rs. 77,23,070 against

Rs. 84,00,393 in the previous year, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 6,77,323. Excluding special deposits on behalf of funds, there were 466 depositors with a balance of Rs. 5,000 each and the amount at their credit was Rs. 59,74,116 with an average balance of Rs. 12,820 at the credit of each depositor.

Collecting Savings Banks.

28. There were six Collecting Savings Banks. The Collecting Savings Banks at Bangalore and Mysore Cities are permanent institutions. The other four at Bowringpet, Tumkur, Shimoga and Davangere have been closed. Deposits to the extent of Rs. 3,62,720 were collected during the year and Rs. 4,41,241 withdrawn, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 5,57,778 at the end of the year. Seventy applications for nomination to current savings bank account were received during the year against 61 of the previous year.

Seven years 5½ per cent Fixed Deposits.

29. Owing to the suspension of these kinds of deposits under the order of Government, the balance of Rs. 45,50,700 at credit on 1st July 1933 was reduced by Rs. 16,82,300 by conversions to the 4 per cent loan of 1953-63 and refunds authorised. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 28,68,400. The amount at credit of "Funds" under this head is Rs. 5,64,000. Interest amounting to Rs. 2,19,836 was paid on these deposits during the year.

Five years 5 per cent Fixed Deposits.

30. There were no deposits under the head as the rate on 5 years deposits was reduced to 4½ per cent by Government. A sum of Rs. 9,05,675 was withdrawn during the year for investment in 4 per cent 1953-63 Conversion Loan and for other purposes. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 46,89,922. A sum of Rs. 11,64,166 was paid as interest and bonus on amounts converted to 4 per cent 1953-63 Loan during the year.

Five years 4½ per cent Fixed Deposits.

31. A sum of Rs. 55,300 was withdrawn for conversion to 4 per cent 1953-63 Loan and refunds leaving a balance of Rs. 24,69,700 at the credit of this fund at the end of the year.

Five years 4 per cent Fixed Deposits.

32. Government in their Order No. Fl. 6889-948—G. F. 156-32-8, dated 28th June 1933, authorised the issue of 5 years 4 per cent Fixed Deposit Receipts and subsequently reduced the rate to 3¾ per cent. A sum of Rs. 28,81,650 was received, out of which Rs. 30,800 was withdrawn for conversion to 4 per cent 1953-63 Loan and

for refunds. The amount at credit of "Funds" under this head is Rs. 1,10,900 and of interest paid is Rs. 26,259.

Five years 3¾ per cent Fixed Deposits.

33. Government in their Order No. Fl. 2049-108—G. F. 167-33-1, dated 11th October 1933, authorised the issue of 5 years 3¾ per cent fixed deposits and a sum of Rs. 1,09,53,900 was received. In G. O. No. Fl. 4743-802—G. F. 167-33-2, dated 13th February 1934, the rate of interest on these deposits was reduced to 3½ per cent. A sum of Rs. 1,02,53,500 was withdrawn for conversion to 4 per cent 1953-63 Loan and refunds. The heavy deposits and withdrawals were all due to the new conversion loan for which these deposits were a *via media*.

Five years 3½ per cent Fixed Deposits.

34. Government in their Order No. Fl. 4743-802—G. F. 167-33-2, dated 13th February 1934, authorised the issue of 5 years 3½ per cent fixed deposit receipts and a sum of Rs. 7,08,920 was received thereunder. The interest on these deposits was further reduced to 3 per cent in Government Order No. Fl. 1080-140—G. F. 26-34-1, dated 1st August 1934. The amount at credit of "Funds" under this head is Rs. 1,20,000.

General.

35. Owing to the absence of facilities for investment outside and the continuance of the depression of trade, there was an increasing flow of public deposits into the Government Savings Banks, notwithstanding the repeated measures adopted for effectively reducing the rates of interest paid on the balances from time to time both in the case of current and fixed deposits so as to arrest the inflow of excessive money from people seeking short term investment.

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

CALENDAR YEAR 1933.

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

1. The main object of the public health department being the study of the various causes that react on the health of the people and the consequent taking of measures for promoting health or preventing disease, it is necessary that reliable statistics of births, deaths and of population should be made available to bring into proper perspective the distribution and prevalence of disease. The Government have consequently ordered in February 1933 the introduction of revised registers of births and deaths and the various cards for the notification of epidemic diseases. The forms used in the registration of vital statistics have been standardised.

2. The number of births and deaths during the year as compared with those for the year 1932, was as follows:—

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Number of births	Male	Female	Rate per mille	Number of deaths	Male	Female	Rate per mille
1932 ...	115,637	58,778	56,849	17·79	88,175	45,389	42,786	13·57
1933 ...	117,920	60,214	57,706	17·99	106,009	54,015	51,994	16·17

The addition to the population during the year was 1·82 per mille. Taking population by age groups, the largest number is between 20 to 30 years of age.

3. The ratio of male to female births was 104 to 100. The maximum number of births was registered in the month of October and the minimum in February. The rates of birth in the Districts varied from 14·15 in the Hassan District to 21·44 in the Kolar District. As compared with the year 1932, there was an increase of 2·79 in Hassan District, ·85 in Kadur District; ·59 in Kolar District and ·8 in Mysore District. There was a

decrease in births in the other Districts, the greatest rate of decrease being 1·57 in the Chitaldrug District. The rates of births recorded in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields were 30·09, 25·36 and 46·24 respectively. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths in all districts except Kolar, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, where the death rate exceeded the birth rate by 8·76, 3·21 and 2·43 respectively.

4. Judging the morbidity rate from the number of complaints treated in dispensaries, the highest morbidity rate was in Kadur District and the lowest in Kolar District. The main cause of morbidity was malaria, being responsible for 22·05 per cent of all reported morbidity.

5. The heighest death rate was recorded in the Chitaldrug District, where it was 26·66, and the lowest in Bangalore District, where it was 13·60. As compared with the year 1932, there was a decrease in the number of deaths, in Kolar District; but there was an increase in the death rate in all the other Districts. The rates of mortality in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and in the Kolar Gold Fields were 26·43, 21·42 and 29·36 respectively. The highest birth rate in urban and rural areas were 38·60 and 18·37 respectively, while the highest death rate in those areas were 22·36 and 27·47 respectively. Taking mortality by age groups, the largest is among children under one year, being 66·42. It comes down to 5·94 in the ages of 10 to 15 years, but again rises until it has a rate of 77·51 in the age group of 60 years and over.

Infant Mortality and Child Welfare Work.

6. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year was 11,733, the rate of infant mortality being 99·50 per thousand births against 95·36 in the previous year. The highest infant mortality rate was 138·13 in the Shimoga District, the lowest being 58·38 in Mysore District. In Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Fields, the rate of mortality was higher being 177·47 and 175·84 respectively. Baby and Health Week Celebrations were held in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kolar Gold Fields, and in 72 other places in the State and the Mysore State was awarded the Imperial Baby Week challenge shield for the best Baby Shows in the British Empire, and the Irwin Challenge Cup of the Indian Red Cross Society Headquarters, Delhi. Her Highness the late Maharani graciously instituted the Vani Vilas Shield for the best Baby Week show in the

State; the Mandya centre was the recipient of this shield. A creche for the care of infants was started in Robertsonpet. A Nursery school and a Toddler Centre were established in Mysore City.

There are 15 Maternity and Child Welfare Organisations in the Mysore State; of which 10 are in Bangalore District, three in Mysore District, one in Shimoga District and one in Tumkur District.

The Civic and Social Progress Associations in Bangalore and Mysore continued to maintain Maternity and Child Welfare centres. The Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust maintained six Maternity and Child Welfare centres, one Toddler centre, and a Creche at the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills. The Mysore State Women's Conference runs a Creche near the Binny Mills with a trained nurse, an ayah and a dhobi. A free dispensary and a clinic are also attached to the Creche. The Mahila Seva Samaja, Bangalore, conducted ante-natal and Baby Clinics.

7. The Chief Causes of mortality were the following :— Chief Causes of Mortality

Names of disease	Deaths	
	1933	1932
Plague	6,984	7,232
Small-pox	2,801	2,980
Cholera	90	83
Dysentery and diarrhœa ...	4,824	3,718
Respiratory disease ...	3,314	3,538
Fevers	51,370	37,842
Wild animals	171	169
Other causes	36,455	31,617

Plague was prevalent in all the Districts in the State and the number of deaths reported is 6,984 against 7,232 in the previous year. The number of deaths from plague was 2,060 in the Mysore District, 1,087 in the Bangalore District, 1,866 in the Chitaldrug District, and 765 in the Shimoga District. In addition to other preventive measures, anti-plague inoculations were given to combat the disease. Malaria prevailed in a severe form in

Chitaldrug, Kadur, Mysore and Shimoga Districts and in parts of Tumkur District also. Quinine was freely distributed as a remedy. The State was almost free from cholera as in the previous year.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

Bureau of Epidemiology and communicable diseases.

8. Paris-Green was continued to be used as a larvicide in Nagenahalli, Mudgere, Hiriyur and other malaria control stations. Gambusia (larvicidal fish) has been found to be quite effective in the control of A. stephensi larvae in wells and ponds in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. At Marikanave, quarterly examination of children for spleen and blood for parasites was continued during the year, though the weekly distribution of plasmoquine which was commenced in April 1930 was stopped in August 1932. Free distribution of quinine to patients suffering from malaria was continued in the Irwin Canal area. In the three malaria stations anopheline mosquitoes were caught in a special tent with human bait and also by adoption of other methods in the various malaria control areas. They were dissected to find out the extent to which they were infected. Special malaria surveys of the Kadamane Tea Estates in Hassan District and the Government Sheep Breeding Farm in the Mysore District were done during the year. As the incidence of malaria was not found to be heavy in these areas, plasmoquine in small weekly doses was given in combination with a course of atebrin treatment. A Spleen survey of 60 taluk headquarter towns was done with a view to compare the results obtained in the survey of 1927. Several papers on malaria in Mysore State written by Dr. W. C. Sweet were published in the Records of the Malaria Survey of India.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeons of Dispensaries in areas heavily infected by hookworm disease in Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore Districts administered hookworm treatment to 16,894 persons. Guinea-worm disease has been endemically prevalent in the Chitaldrug District. Considerable improvement has been observed by the construction of draw wells and closing up of step-wells.

Bureau of Health Education.

9. Leaflets and posters on plague, small-pox, soil pollution and bore-hole latrines in English and Kannada were distributed. Illustrated leaflets and posters were

prepared during the year on malaria, house-fly and water. A picture pamphlet on hook-worm disease was completed during the year. A Health and Sanitation stall was put up at the Mysore Exhibition. Talks on health subjects were given to teachers and pupils in eight Government and aided Primary and Middle Schools. The starting of a quarterly Health Journal in English and Kannada written in popular style was under consideration for a long time. The first issue of the "Mysore Arogya" was published in December 1933. During the year, 62 articles on health subjects written in English and Kannada were published in newspapers, and 102 cinema shows on sanitation and public health subjects were organised. About 100,000 persons witnessed the shows.

Bureau of Rural Health.

10. Small-pox broke out during the year in 14 villages in the vicinity of Bannur in Malvalli Taluk, where the disease was severe. Notwithstanding efforts made to push on mass vaccination and revaccination, considerable opposition from the rural population towards vaccination still exists. Plague was prevalent throughout the year in the unit area. Increase in the incidence of malaria in the Irwin Canal area has been observed since the completion of the Canal Works. Quinine was freely distributed as a remedy. The Rural Health Unit organized public shows and health exhibitions at Mandya, Maddur, Malvalli and Kodiyala.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering

11. At the beginning of the year 1933, there were 30 pipe water supply systems in the State serving a population of 691,991 or 10·6 per cent of the total population of the State. Six new water works serving an additional population of 12,000 were installed during the year. Four existing water supply systems were improved and their capacities enlarged. Designs and estimates were prepared for 27 additional water supply systems, 12 from bore-wells, six from infiltration wells, four from an impounded reservoir, and five from rivers. Designs and estimates were prepared for improvements and extensions to seven existing water supply systems. During the year, 1,627 samples of water were collected for examination. As many as 1,315 samples of water were taken from the Thippagondanahalli tank and from filter plant and distribution reservoirs in Bangalore City. Plans and estimates were prepared for improvement of three drainage systems. Designs and estimates were

also prepared for six sewage systems and for improving 17 sanitary works. Drainage and sewage works in the jail extensions, Central Industrial Workshop, Soap Factory and the Body Guard Lines in Bangalore City and in the Princess Krishnajammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Mysore City were executed. Estimates and plans for drainage schemes for Thippagondanahalli Mandya, Jaksandra and certain parts of Bangalore City were prepared. Sanitary works were executed at the Central College, the Krishnarajendra Special Ward in the Victoria Hospital and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital in Bangalore City, and in the Medical College and the "Lake View" in Mysore. Estimates for sanitary fittings were prepared for 17 institutions in Mysore and Bangalore Cities including those noted below :—

Bangalore City :—

New Maternity Hospital, Bangalore City.
Parvathi Chandrasekhara Dispensary.
Radiological Building.
Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Out Patient Dispensary.
Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Town Hall.
University Union.

Mysore City:—

Chamarajendra Technical Institute.
Lalitha Mahal.
Railway Station.
New Indian Guests' Quarters.

The Mysore City Municipality is utilising night soil and street rubbish obtained from that City for making compost. Three-thousand two hundred tons of compost were prepared and a sum of Rs. 10,375 was realised by their sale. Town survey work was undertaken in 24 places for investigation and design of town improvements and for suggesting sanitary improvements in Kolar, Kunigal, Robertsonpet, Saklespur, Viduraswatha and seven other places.

City Health Organisations.

12. In Bangalore City, 9,869 houses were inspected against 8,940 in the previous year and 4,282 notices for the rectification of defects were issued. The mutton slaughter house, 922 eating houses, coffee clubs, sweetmeat shops and hotels, 48 aerated-water factories and 64 bakeries were also inspected. Prosecutions were launched in 1,239 cases, of which 129 were withdrawn, 12 were rejected, 49 ended in acquittal and 502 ended in conviction.

A sum of Rs. 712-8-0 was realised by way of fines compared as against Rs. 402-4-0 in the preceding year. During the year 14 samples of ghee, 3 of butter and one of milk were examined at the Public Health Institute. Of these, ten samples of ghee were found to be unfit for human consumption and the vendors were prosecuted and convicted. During the year, 55 vagrants in poor state of health were sent to the Epidemic Diseases Hospital for treatment. Some of these were cases of leprosy. A few who suffered from consumption were referred to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Mysore City. During the year 1,147 stray dogs were destroyed against 1,011 in the year previous.

In Mysore City 800 premises were visited by the Health Staff; 685 notices were issued under the Sanitary Sections of the Municipal Regulation. The terms of the notice were complied with in 460 cases and 225 prosecutions were filed, of which 2 ended in acquittal, 104 were withdrawn and 72 ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 229 was realised by way of fines. During the year, 233 samples of water, 1 sample of motion and 14 samples of urine were examined at the Health Office Laboratory. One thousand, five hundred and fifteen street dogs were caught and destroyed. In the Kolar Gold Fields, the Health officer paid 478 visits to villages on inspection work. Under the Sanitary Board Regulation, prosecutions were launched in 262 cases. Of these, 97 were withdrawn, 15 ended in acquittal, and 127 ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 173-12-0 was realised as fines. During the year, 25 samples of water, 10 samples of milk, 13 samples of ghee and 7 samples of coffee, 35 smears for anthrax, 22 cases of gonococci, 3 samples of motion for cholera 18 samples of urine, 8 of blood for malaria, 12 of sputum for tubercle bacilli and one smear for leprosy were examined at the Health Office Laboratory. During the year, 1,787 stray dogs were caught and destroyed.

13. The agreement with the Rockefeller Foundation in respect of financing the budget of the Bureau of Health Education for two years terminated on 31st December 1933.

(iii) Vaccination.

14. During the year, 266,165 vaccinations were performed against 245,079 in the previous year. The

percentage of successful vaccinations was 83·4 and that of revaccination was 23·4 against 83·4 and 44·5 respectively in the preceding year. The largest number of vaccinations were performed in Mysore District where it was 56,942 (42,742 were primary vaccinations and 14,200 revaccinations) and the smallest number in Kadur District. The number of vaccinations performed by medical subordinates and vaccinators were 14,536 and 251,629 respectively. Of the 251,629 vaccinations done by vaccinators, 176,123 were primary and 75,506 were revaccinations.

The number of vaccinators employed during the year was 162, exclusive of 16 vaccinators employed in the two cities and Kolar Gold Fields. The cost of the vaccination establishment exclusive of the Vaccine Institute was Rs. 66,349-13-11 against Rs. 72,888-4-3 in the previous year.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

15. During the year, 486 cow calves and 42 buffalo calves were vaccinated against 376 cow calves and 31 buffalo calves in the previous year. Of these, 14 calves or 2·7 per cent had to be rejected owing to abnormal reaction against 10 or 2·4 per cent in the preceding year. The quantity of lymph produced during the year was 58,581 grains (including 24,761 preserved for stock) against 41,617 grains (including 11,322 used for seed, experiment, etc.,) in the previous year. The average yield per calf vaccinated was 111 grains against 105 in the previous year.

The quantity of lanoline lymph issued within the State during the year was enough for 302,953 cases against 249,577 cases issued in the previous year. The income and expenditure of the Institute were Rs. 24,975-5-0 and Rs. 19,768-8-3 respectively against Rs. 24,828 and Rs. 24,795-9-6 respectively in the year 1932.

Training in the technique of vaccination was given to 16 pupil compounders and 14 pupil vaccinators. Out of 3,290 doses for the anti-cholera vaccine kept in stock at the Institute, 1,620 doses were issued during the year. Out of 100 doses of anti-typhoid bili-vaccine in stock, 96 were issued.

(v) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number of institutions.

16. A reduced scale dispensary at Sokke in the Chitaldrug District, and a District Board dispensary at Chelur in the Kolar District were opened during the year. The total number of medical institutions working at the close of the year was 280. Of these, 28 were State public, 14 were State non-public, 221 were Local and Municipal Fund, 7 were Railway, 6 were private aided and 4 were private non-aided Institutions. The total number of patients treated in the State public, Local and Municipal Funds and private aided institutions was 4,013,135 against 3,610,655 in the previous year.

Relief to Inpatients.

17. The number of beds available for male and female in-patients were 841 and 1,015, respectively. The total number of in-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 41,530 against 43,585 in 1932, the number treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, being 5,703 and 5,837, respectively against 5,564 and 5,737 in the previous year. Of the total number of in-patients treated, 28,372 were cured, 6,276 were relieved, 2,354 discharged otherwise, 20 failed and 2,188 died, the percentage of deaths to the total admissions being 5·58 against 5·66 in the previous year.

Out-patients.

18. The total number of out-patients treated in all hospitals and dispensaries was 4,186,629 against 3,807,847 in 1932, the number of out-patients treated in the Victoria Hospital and the Krishnarajendra Hospital being 82,192 and 85,195, respectively against 76,310 and 66,621 in the previous year. The daily average attendance of out-patients was 7,686·24 men, 5,371·99 women, and 7,740·97 children or a total of 20,799·20 against 7,120·68 men, 3,944·22 women and 7,090·83 children or a total of 18,155·73 in the previous year.

Operations.

19. The total number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed in the various medical institutions of the State during the year was 90,410 and the number of operations performed on them was 91,821 against 96,307 and 97,440, respectively during the previous year. Including the seven cases that remained at the close of the previous year, the total number of surgical cases that were under treatment in State Public, Local and Municipal Fund and private aided institutions during the year was 83,082 of whom 81,876 were cured, 1,037

relieved, 81 discharged otherwise and 74 died leaving seven still under treatment at the close of the year.

Indigenous Medical Institutions.

20. The total number of patients in the Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries was 1,166,394 against 1,382,520 during the year 1932.

Prevailing diseases.

21. The number of out-patients treated for Malaria was 858,058 being the largest as usual. Arranged in the order of greatest prevalence as appears from the number of persons treated, the other prevailing diseases were diseases of the digestive system 818,843, diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs 451,436, diseases of the skin 298,254, diseases of the eyes 280,627, ulcers 233,094, pyrexia of uncertain origin 212,740, injuries (general and local) 202,996, diseases of the ear 145,232, dyspepsia 99,748, diarrhœa 98,144, diseases of the nervous system 95,261, rheumatic fever and rheumatism 83,896, dysentery 74,836 and diseases of the generative system 51,077.

X-ray and Electro-therapy.

22. The number of cases that came up for electro-therapy in the Victoria and the Krishnarajendra Hospitals was 24,242 and 3,269 respectively against 7,535 and 3,760 in the previous year. The number of screen examinations made in the two hospitals was 1,268 and 1,787, respectively against 1,076 and 1,465 in the previous year, the number of X-ray exposures was 2,612, and 325 respectively against 5,808 and 325 in the previous year, and the number of radiograms taken in them was 4,117 and 1,072, respectively against 3,554 and 794 in the previous year.

Midwives.

23. The number of midwives working during the year under report was 280 and the number of cases attended by them was 22,351 as compared with 17,093 in the previous year, giving an average of about 84 per midwife per annum against 61 in the previous year.

Dental diseases.

24. The number of cases treated in the Dental Department of the Victoria Hospital for various ailments was 3,086 against 3,176 of the previous year.

(vi) Special Hospitals.

Maternity Hospitals.

25. The number of in-patients treated in the three hospitals for the treatment of maternity cases, *viz.*, the Maternity Hospital at Bangalore, the Vani Vilas Hospital at Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet during the year was 3,592, 1,737 and 1,491, respectively

against 3,471, 1,646 and 1,302 in the previous year. The number of out-patients treated in these hospitals was 22,594, 12,028 and 27,890 respectively against 25,763, 12,534 and 25,231 respectively in 1932, and the daily average attendance of out-patients was 227·61, 147·97 and 154·05 respectively against 238·94, 153·10 and 128·61. The number of deaths in these institutions was 38, 33 and 13 respectively against 39, 36 and 8 respectively in 1932. The number of midwives under training in these institutions was 24, 8 and 10 respectively. The expenditure on these hospitals was Rs. 63,504, Rs. 34,252 and Rs. 23,564 respectively against Rs. 56,652 Rs. 32,964 and Rs. 23,532 respectively in the previous year.

Ophthalmic Hospitals.

26. The number of in-patients treated at the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, and the Eye Department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 2,596 and 684 respectively against 2,577 and 679 in the previous year. The number of out-patients treated in them was 30,708 and 12,052 respectively against 36,308 and 10,684 respectively in the previous year. The number of operations performed in these institutions was 4,586 and 762 respectively against 4,276 and 584 respectively in the previous year. The total expenditure of the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital was Rs. 59,082 against Rs. 56,901 in the previous year. During the year, 24 qualified men underwent a post-graduate course in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital.

Leper Asylum.

27. During the year, 95 patients mostly sent by the Sub-Assistant Surgeons on special duty in the affected areas, were newly admitted into the Leper Asylum, the daily average number of in-patient being 73·28. Ninety-three patients were discharged during the year. Notes pertaining to the clinical and bacteriological examinations and history of the individual cases are being carefully maintained. The special duty Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who is engaged exclusively for Leprosy survey work, completed his survey of Bangalore and Goribidnur Taluks and is now engaged in an extensive survey of the endemic areas in the Mandya and Maddur Taluks. Seventy-three cases were detected by him during the course of his survey. Apart from this, useful data have been collected as regards the contributing factors for the spread of the disease. Propaganda lectures on Leprosy, in many cases

illustrated by lantern slides, were given during Jathras and fairs in important towns and villages, on the methods to be adopted against the spread of the disease. One hundred and thirteen lepers were treated in the Malvalli Taluk and treatment was given to many of these at their homes by the survey officer. Dr. I. Santra, Propaganda Officer, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, visited the State during the middle of the year 1933, and made valuable suggestions after inspecting many of the endemic villages.

Epidemic Diseases Hospitals.

28. The total number of patients admitted into the combined Epidemic Diseases Hospital and Leper Asylum, Bangalore, during the year was 556 against 705 in the previous year with a daily average of 111·29 against 109·55 in the previous year. Of the total number admitted, 136 were cured, 142 relieved, 87 discharged otherwise and 191 died, against 153 cured, 54 relieved, 327 discharged otherwise and 171 died in the previous year. During the year, 399 patients were admitted into the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Mysore, against 485 in the year 1932. Of these, 203 were cured, 90 relieved, 7 discharged otherwise and 99 died, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 290, 50, 46 and 99 respectively. The number of patients admitted into the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields, was 249, of whom 183 were cured, 2 discharged otherwise and 64 died against 358 admitted, 200 cured, 19 discharged otherwise and 134 died in the previous year.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

29. In the Princess Krishnajammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mysore, 246 patients were treated during the year against 315 in the year 1932. Of these, 174 were relieved, 49 discharged otherwise and 23 died, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 239, 48 and 25 respectively. The total number of out-patients treated in this Hospital was 2,242 and the daily average attendance was 3·50 against 1,835 and 5·29 respectively in the previous year.

Mental Hospital.

30. The year opened with 141 patients under treatment and 220 fresh admissions were made during the year, the total number treated being 361. Of these, 181 were discharged (100 of them being cured, 63 improved, 18 not improved and 15 died) leaving 164 under treatment at the close of the year. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 141 old cases, 181 admissions and in

all 322 of which 158 were discharged (74 of them being cured, 69 improved, 7 not improved, 8 discharged otherwise and 23 died) leaving 141 at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 162·08 against 141·65 of the previous year. The percentage of the recoveries and deaths to daily average strength was 55·15 and 4·16 respectively against 53·65 and 16·24 respectively in the previous year. There were 21 paying patients at the commencement of the year and 44 subsequently admitted. Forty-one paying patients were discharged and 24 remained at the close of the year. The number of patients of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, at the beginning of the year was 50 (22 males and 28 females) and 35 (22 males and 13 females) were admitted during the year, making a total of 85 (44 males and 41 females). Of these, 33 were discharged (23 males and 10 females) 1 female died and 1 escaped, leaving 50 (20 males and 30 females) at the close of the year. The cost of their maintenance came to Rs. 12,908-13-4 against Rs. 10,297-6-1 in the previous year. The number of criminal lunatics that remained at the beginning of the year was 11 and during the year under report, 4 males were admitted making a total of 15 males of whom 2 were discharged, 1 died and the number that remained at the close of the year was therefore 12 males.

General. (a) Registration of Medical Practitioners.

31. As the term of the Mysore Medical Council expired in January last, a new Council was constituted in May 1933 by elections as well as by nominations by Government. The Council held two meetings during the year. The rules and bye-laws of the Council were published and the Register of Medical Practioners maintained by the Council was printed.

(b) Birth Control Clinics.

32. Birth control clinics continued to work in the Major Institutions in Bangalore and Mysore, but its benefits were not availed of by any large number of people.

(c) Construction of New Hospital.

33. The construction of the Vani Vilas Hospital at Bangalore and the Radiology block attached to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was in progress, the latter nearly reaching completion. The work of the Sri Rukminiamma Maternity Hospital, Chickmagalur, the McGann Hospital, Shimoga, and the Maternity Ward at Hassan was also in progress. The Female Dispensary and Maternity at Krishnarajanagar, the construction of which

was undertaken by Mr. Siddalinga Setty and the new Ophthalmic block and the Children's Ward attached to the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was completed.

(d) Medical inspection of Schools.

34. A scheme for a better organisation of medical inspection of schools is under consideration.

Expenditure.

35. The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries in the State during the year was Rs. 14,31,752 against Rs. 13,99,153 during 1932. Of this, Rs. 11,13,309 was met from the State Funds. Contributions from District and Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 2,70,320. Miscellaneous receipts, consisting of chiefly of fees received from patients liable to be charged for treatment during the year amounted to Rs. 47,973.

(vii) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

36. In the Bacteriological Section, 9,107 specimens were examined during the year against 9,362 in the previous year. Of these, 7,115 were samples of blood and 1,565 of water. Preventive vaccine against typhoid and para-typhoid were prepared and supplied.

In the Chemical Section, 705 specimens were received for examination against 615 in the preceding year including 92 samples of water.

In the Medico-legal Section, 200 cases with 707 articles were received for examination against 196 cases, with 663 articles in the preceding year. In 70 cases mammalian blood, in 1 Strychnine Hydrochloric acid, in 5 Arsenic, in 1 Hydrochloric and Nitric acids, in 1 Sulphur and Arsenic Sulphate, in 1 Mercuric Chloride, in 3 Mercury, in 3 explosives, in 1 ghee and butter unfit for human consumption, in 1 tar, in 1 ethyl alcohol, in 1 ragi unfit for human consumption and in 4 spermatoza and Gonococci were detected.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) University of Mysore.

Constitution. Senate Council, etc.,

1. The University Council, and the Senate were re-constituted on the 1st July 1933 according to the revised Mysore University Regulation, III of 1933 and an Academic Council was for the first time constituted. Under the revised Regulation, the Faculties consist of members of the Academic Council assigned to one or more of the Faculties and three teachers appointed on each faculty by the Academic Council. The Faculties were constituted at the meeting of the Academic Council held in September 1933. A Committee appointed with *Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyyar as Chairman to draft the laws of the University in accordance with the revised University Regulation, furnished its report on the 25th September 1933. The Statutes, Ordinances and Rules of Business drafted by the Committee were approved by the University Council and the Senate. They have since been approved by the Government. The revised Statutes provide for the appointment of a Finance Committee to advise the University Council in regard to Budget Estimates and other matters relating to finance, and a Standing Committee of the Academic Council to perform such functions as may be delegated to it by the Academic Council. The following modifications in the courses of studies and schemes of examination were sanctioned, during the year :—

(*i*) Revision of the minimum for a pass in Elementary Mathematics for the Intermediate Examination in Science from 35 to 30 per cent and addition of Elementary Mathematics to the subjects.

(*ii*) Revision of the schemes of examination for the preliminary Examination and for the final Examination for the Honours Degree in Arts so as to secure a certain degree of uniformity.

(*iii*) Revision of the course of studies in Kannada, History and Economics for the Master's Degree Examination.

(*iv*) Revision of the course of studies for the M. B. B. S. degree consequent on the institution of the Pre-Medical Course.

(*v*) Rules regarding admission to the Medical and the Engineering Courses were revised in consequence of the abolition of the special Intermediate Examinations leading to Medicine and Engineering.

Instruction and Examinations.

2. The number of students in the Colleges of the University was 2,955 against 2,834 in 1932-33. Of these,

744 were in Arts and Science Colleges, 197 in the College of Engineering, 104 in the Medical College, 1,677 in the Intermediate Colleges and 233 in the Medical School, Bangalore. The number of women students was 146 against 144 in 1932-33. The following were the results of the examinations held during the year :—

Examination	Number examined	Number passed		
		1s Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
MARCH AND APRIL 1934.				
Intermediate Examination ...	(a) 1,240	17	65	174
B. A. Degree Examination—				
(Old) Part I ...	29	...	...	1
Part II ...	26	...	...	7
B. A. Degree Examination—				
(New) Part I ...	86	...	4	77
Part II ...	89	5	12	60
Part III ...	135	...	14	66
B. A. (Hons.) Examination, Preliminary				
Part I ...	29	...	...	28 (No class)
Part II ...	30	...	...	24 do
Minor subject ...	32	...	...	30 do
B. A. (Hons.) Examination Final ...	31	3	17	10
B. Sc. Examination—				
(Old) Part I ...	1	...	...	...
Part II ...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. Examination—				
(New) Part I ...	122	...	3	95
Part II ...	98	2	5	72
Part III ...	156	1	9	75
B. Sc. (Hons.) Examination, Preliminary—				
Part I ...	39	...	...	35 (No class)
Part II ...	38	...	...	31 do
Minor Subject ...	38	...	...	35 do
B. Sc. (Hons.) Examination Final ...	37	8	14	12
			Eligible for Pass I	
M. Sc. Degree Examination Qualifying test ...	1	...	...	1 (No class)
M. A. Degree Examination (Old) ...	8	...	...	4
M. A. Degree Examination (New) ...	7	...	...	7 (No class)
M. Sc., Degree Examination (New)	23	...	...	23 do
B. T. Degree Examination ...	99	1	9	43
First Examination in Engineering	69	...	42	Only two
Second Examination do ...	42	2	27	classes
B. E. Degree Examination ...	36	4	25	
First M. B. B. S. Examination—				
Part I ...	5	...	4	
Part II ...	26	..	17	
Second do ...	23	...	14	
Final M. B. B. S. Examination ...	20	...	8	
Fist L. M. P. do ...	16*	...	11*	
	76†	...	49†	
Second L. M. P. ...	27*	...	16*	
	53†	...	33†	
Third do ...	23*	...	11*	
	37†	...	21†	
Final do ...	20*	...	11*	
	29†	...	14†	

(a) 26 other completed the examination by passing in either part.

*Results of the examination held in October 1933,

†Results of the examination held in March and April 1934.

The number of students who qualified themselves for the several degrees was 358 against 429 during the previous year. The number of women students successful in the several examinations was 56 of whom 19 qualified for the degree including 2 Ursu students.

Lectures, Publications, etc.

3. Under the University Extension Lecture Scheme, four lectures in Kannada and six in English were delivered during the year. Facilities were afforded under the Extension Lectures Scheme for three lecture camps conducted by the University Teachers' Association at Dodballapur, Shimoga and Kolar. A course of special lectures by Rev. Dr. F. W. Norwood and Prof. Pour Davoud respectively on International Friendship and Persian Literature and Philosophy was delivered in Mysore. The Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Lecture was delivered by Sir. M. O. Forster on "Science in relation to Civilization." The Kannada Publication Committee published an abridged edition of Prabhulingaleele. The first part of the University Readership Lectures on the History of the Kannada Language by *Praktanavimarsa Vichakshana Mahamahopadhyaya Rao Bahadur* Mr. R. Narasimhachar, M.A., was printed and issued in book form. The Oriental Library has the second volume of each of the following works in the Press :—

1. Sarvartha Siddhi with Anandadayini and Bhava Prakasha.
2. Advaitha Siddhi with Guruchandrika.
3. Tarkatandava.

The University continued to publish the Prabudda Karnataka and the University Journal.

Endowments, Medals and Scholarships

4. The following fresh endowments were accepted during the year:—

	Rs.
The Bakshi Venkatachar Scholarship from Mr. B. Tirumalachar.	1,000
The Rangegowda Prize from Mr. Range Gowda of Mavinahalli.	500
The Ambil Rangaswamiengar's Prize from Mr. A. S. Rangaswamiengar.	700

The total value of endowments at the end of the year was Rs. 3,62,908 excluding Rs. 14,341 in the revenue account. Besides awarding 27 medals, 44 prizes and five

post-graduate research scholarships, the University granted 560 scholarships.

Hostels Unions and Athletics.

5. The total number of students who were boarders in College Hostels was 254 against 291 in the previous year. Towards the end of the year the Engineering College Hostel at Bangalore was removed from its former habitation to another rented building in the same locality; and the Medical College Hostel, Mysore, was removed from the rather congested locality near the College to a spacious building in Lakshmipuram. Owing to the absence of a separate Hostel for the women students of the University at Bangalore and Mysore, University students seeking hostel accommodation were admitted respectively into the Vani Vilas Hostel at Bangalore and the Maharani's Girls' Hostel at Mysore. The number of women students of the University who lived in the Women's Hostels during the year 1933-34 was 10 in Bangalore and five in Mysore. Physical Culture received the usual attention in the several institutions. An important event in the working of the University Unions during the year was a visit by a British Universities Debating Team consisting of representatives of the National Union of Students of Great Britain. Two debates were arranged, one in Bangalore and one in Mysore. Sir M. O. Forster, delivered the inaugural address of the Union at Mysore. The inaugural address of the Union at Bangalore was delivered by Sir. C. V. Raman, Kt. in August 1933. The University Rovers Corps continued its usual level of efficiency. Five rover leaders attended the Wood-Badge Courses conducted by Imperial Camp Chief Mr. Wilson at Pachmarhi. All of them qualified themselves for the certificate in scouting, cubbing and rovering. The rovers of the Central and Engineering Colleges were given a course in Musketry pratice and Military service. At both the Centres, the rovers were helpful in regulating admissions at the functions of the University like the Convocation, University Lectures, College Day Celebrations and at the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat Exhibition.

Libraries.

6. Eight hundred and fifty-six volumes were added to the Library, bringing the total to 22,421 including the books, journals and reports received from the University Office. The total number of visitors to the Library was 6,123. The total number of books in the constituent and

Intermediate College Libraries was 60,768 against 59,517 in the previous year. The total number of printed books bearing on Sanskrit and Kannada Literature and English Works in the Library is 15,503 and number of manuscripts in Sanskrit and Kannada in it is 10,551.

Convocation

7. The sixteenth Convocation of the University to confer degrees was held on the 14th October 1933. His Highness the Pro-Chancellor presiding. *Rao Bahadur* S. E. Ranganadhan, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, addressed the graduates of the year. The number of the graduates that took their degrees in person was 397. Besides these, 19 took their degrees in *absentia*.

Recognition of Degrees and Examinations.

8. The recognition by the Madras University of the B.A., and B.Sc., degree examination of this University for purposes of admission into the Law College in Madras was extended up to the end of the Academic year 1938.

Finance.

9. The Government grant to the University was 9·25 lakhs during the year. The total receipts, including the Government grant amounted to Rs. 12,35,195, and the total expenditure to Rs. 11,78,037 according to provisional figures. The grant for the current year has been reduced to Rs. 8·75 lakhs.

General.

10. The Mysore University was represented at the Third Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities held at Delhi in March 1934, and the Conference of University Teachers at Oxford, and the Oriental Conference at Baroda.

(ii) Education.

Schools and Scholars.

11. There was a slight increase both in the number of institutions as well as in the number of scholars. There has been a great demand for admission of pupils in the several grades of schools especially the bigger high schools. All those who were eligible for admission to high schools found seats. The progress of education of women has been satisfactory. The number of girls in all grades of education is increasing, girls are freely seeking admission into Boys' Schools. With regard to primary schools, mixed schools are becoming fairly common. With a view to securing greater efficiency and economy, Adikarnataka schools are being amalgamated with general schools wherever possible.

On the 31st March 1934, the total number of institutions, both public and private, was 7,692 with a strength of 311,951 pupils against 7,737 institutions with a strength of 311,371 pupils in the previous year. The number of public institutions was 6,761 with a strength of 297,698 pupils against 6,746 institutions with a strength of 297,099 pupils in 1932-33. The number of village indigenous schools decreased to 931 from 991.

The different classes of public institutions with their strength are shown below :—

	Kind of Institution	*Number*	*Strength*
1.	Government	390	43,265
2.	Local Education Authorities ...	4,926	2,06,765
3.	Aided	1,432	46,657
4.	Unaided	13	1,011
	Total ...	6,761	2,97,698

The percentage of boys and girls at school to the total population of the school-going age calculated as usual at 15 per cent of the total population according to the census of 1931 was 32·38 against 32·31 in 1932-33, that of boys only to the male population of the school-going age was 50·1 against 50·2 and that of girls only to the female population of school-going age was 13·8 against 13·61 in the previous year. On an average, there was one school for every 3·8 square miles of area and 835 persons of the total population. One out of every 3·1 of the population of school-going age was under instruction and the proportion of pupils to the total population was 1 in 20·59 against 20·63 in the previous year. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 7·52, that of girls only to the total female population was 2·07, that of boys and girls under instruction to the total population was 4·86.

The following statement shows the percentage of students in each grade of schools to the total number of students :—

	Grades of Schools	*Percentage*	
		Boys	*Girls*
1.	Colleges	1·3	·2
2.	High Schools	3·1	·9
3.	Middle Schools	13·5	5·0
4.	Primary Schools	79·9	93·2
5.	Special Schools	2·2	·7
	Total ...	100·0	100·0

The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls in all public institutions was 299,574 against 297,843 in 1932-33 and the average daily attendance was 223,211 against 220,520 or 74·49 per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls against 74·03 per cent in the previous year.

Institutions for Oriental Languages.

12. There were four institutions, as in the previous year for the study of oriental languages with a total strength of 574 pupils against 567 pupils in the previous year. Of these, Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, and the Pandits' and Moulvis' classes attached to the Training College at Mysore were under the control of the Department of Public Instruction.

Secondary Education. 1. High Schools.

13. There were 30 High Schools for boys with a strength of 7,214 pupils against the same number of schools with a strength of 6,796 pupils in the previous year. Of these, 17 were Government, 12 Aided Institutions and 1 unaided Institution. The average daily attendance was 6,533 against 6,172 in the previous year. A considerable increase in the strength of high schools is a marked feature of this year. Owing to the introduction of a revised Vernacular Training Course of three years in place of Vernacular Upper Secondary Course and Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary Training Courses and the opening during the year of the first year Vernacular Training class in the training institutions, only the Senior Upper Secondary classes were maintained in the Government Training College, Mysore, and the District Normal Schools at Tumkur and Shimoga with a total strength of 103 pupils.

2. Middle Schools.

14. During the year under report, the total number of middle schools for boys increased from 292 to 293 with a strength of 32,289 pupils against 31,276 pupils in the previous year. Of these, 264 were Government, 26 Aided and 3 Un-aided. Classified according to languages, 258 were Kannada Middle Schools, 30 Urdu Middle Schools, 4 Tamil Schools and 1 European Middle School. The average daily attendance increased from 25,589 in the previous year to 25,808 during the year under report. Out of 103 practical instruction classes imparting instruction in vocational subjects, such as carpentry, tailoring, brass work, sericulture, etc., 97 were attached to boys' middle schools and 7 to girls' middle schools. The increase in the strength of middle schools was mostly in urban areas.

Primary Education.

15. The number of primary schools for boys was 5,718 with a strength of 213,802 pupils against 5,706 schools with a strength of 214,897 pupils in the previous year. Of the total number of schools, 28 were Government Institutions, 4,462 were under the control of Local Education Authorities, 1,227 were Aided Schools and 1 was an Un-aided School. The percentage of boys in primary classes to the male population of school-going age as calculated at 15 per cent of the population was 43·4 against 43·6 in the previous year. Of the total number of boys in the primary classes, 107,941 were in the first year class. The stagnation in the first year class is steadily decreasing, this percentage having decreased from 62 in 1926-27 to 50·69 during the year under report. The fall in strength noticeable in primary schools is due mainly to the removal of absentee names and to the prevailing economic depression.

Special Instruction. 1. Training Institutions.

16. The number of Training Institutions on 31st March 1934 was 12, 9 for men and 3 for women with a total strength of 723 pupils against 13 institutions with a strength of 671 pupils in the previous year. Of the total number of institutions, 10 were Government Institutions, 1 was Aided and the other was an Un-aided Institution. Besides these, there were 82 graduates under training in the B. T. class attached to the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

2. Industrial and Engineering Schools.

17. There were 18 Industrial Schools for men with a strength of 1,411 against 16 schools with a strength of 1,200 pupils in the previous year. The School of Engineering had a strength of 306 pupils against 337 in the previous year.

3. Commercial Schools.

18. During the year under report, there were 7 commercial schools with a strength of 461 pupils. Of these, 1 was a Government Institution, 2 were Aided and 4 were Un-aided Institutions.

4. Other Special Schools.

19. There were two institutions for defectives, one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore. The Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore had a strength of 79 pupils, of which 32 were in the Deaf Section, and 47 in the Blind Section. The Institute at Bangalore had a strength of 21 pupils and it was maintained with the help of public subscriptions and a grant from the Municipality.

5. Sanskrit Schools.

20. There were 79 Sanskrit and Veda Patasalas with a strength of 1,968 pupils including 159 girls. Of the

total number of schools, 52 were Sanskrit Patasalas and 27 Veda Patasalas. Besides these, there were 4,012 pupils studying sanskrit in the general schools, the details being as follows:—

	Number of pupils.
Colleges	994
High Schools	1,072
Middle Schools	1,943
Primary Schools	...
Special Schools	3
Total ...	4,012

21. The results at the several Public Examinations of 1934 are shown in the following statement:— **Results of Public Examinations.**

(i) S.S.L.C. Examination of 1934.

No.	Institutions	Number							Percentage of passes to the number examined for ordinary certificate
		Registered		Examined		Passed	Declared eligible for College Course		
		Ord.	Sup.	Ord.	Sup.		Ord.	Sup.	
1	Government Institutions.	1,293	115	1,277	111	891	453	60	70
2	Municipal Schools.	151	7	149	7	108	56	4	69
3	Aided Schools...	502	68	496	66	348	156	40	70
4	Private candidates.	238	83	235	81	44	12	23	19
	Total ...	2,184	273	2,157	265	1,386	677	127	64

The percentage declared eligible for the College Course of studies to the total number examined was 33·2. The percentage declared eligible for the College Course of studies to the total number passed was 48·8.

(ii) Results at the other Examinations of 1934.

No.	Examination	Number			Percentage of passes	Remarks
		Registered	Examined	Passed		
1	Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.	217	202	72	36	8 Groups.
2	Middle School Examination.	6,988	6,853	3,094	45·1	
3	Lower Secondary Examination.	2,912	2,776	979	35·3	
4	Teachers' Certificate Examination, Secondary Grade (full).	60	60	24	40	4 Theory only.
5	Teachers' Certificate Examination, Secondary Grade (Final only).	3	3	3	100	

(ii) Results at the other Examinations of 1934.—(*concld.*)

No.	Examination	Number			Percentage of passes	Remarks
		Registered	Examined	Passed		
6	Teachers' Certificate and Upper Secondary Grade (full).	19	19	7	36·8	2 Theory only.
7	Teachers' Certificate and Upper Secondary Grade (final only).	15	10	7	70	
8	Teachers' Certificate and Lower Secondary Grade (full).	329	318	88	27·7	37 Theory only.
9	Teachers' Certificate and Lower Secondary Grade (final only).	29	19	11	57·9	
10	Sanskrit Examinations...	224	224	79	35·3	
11	Commercial Examinations.	927	927	366	39·5	
12	Moulvis' Examination ...	4	4	3	75	
13	Pandits' do ...	10	10	5	50	4 In groups.

The following table shows the number of girls and women candidates for the several examinations of 1934 and the number that passed in each examination :—

Number	Examination	Number			Europeans	Native Christians	Mahomedans	Hindus	Others
		Registered	Examined	Passed					
1	*Teachers' Certificate Examination.*								
	(a) Secondary Grade—								
	Full Examination ...	6	6	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Theory only	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Practical	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	(b) Upper Secondary Grade—								
	Full Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Theory only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Practical	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Lower Secondary Grade—								
	Full Examination ...	35	35	11	...	2	7	4	...
	Theory only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Practical	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.	17	15	1	...	...	...	...	1
3	Middle School Examination	509	489	245	8	32	15	190	...
4	Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.	530	501	143	1	15	37	88	2
5	S.S.L.C. Examination ...	121	118	88	1	26	2	59	...

Women's Education.

22. There were 585 separate schools for girls with a strength of 35,814 pupils including 829 boys against the same number of schools with a strength of 35,767 pupils in the previous year. Besides these, there were 28,452 girls in the general schools of all grades. The total direct expenditure on education for women including University education during the year 1933-34 was Rs. 6,93,209

and was met out of the different sources as noted below (exclusive of scholarships, buildings and equipment).

		Rs.
1.	State Funds	5,31,073
2.	Local Funds	93,846
3.	Municipal Funds	19,240
4.	Fees	9,495
5.	Other sources	39,555
	Total ...	6,93,209

The classification of institutions for women according to their grades or kinds was as follows:—

	Kind of Institution.	*Number.*
1.	Colleges	2
2.	English High Schools	6
3.	Vernacular High Schools	1
4.	Middle Schools	33
5.	Primary Schools	536
6.	Training Institutions	3
7.	Special Schools	4
	Total ...	585

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

23. As in the previous year, there were three institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and the total strength of all these institutions was 332 pupils against 364 in the previous year.

Education of Mahomedans.

24. There were 865 special schools for the education of Mahomedan boys and girls with a strength of 35,848 pupils including 12,674 girls against 863 schools with a strength of 35,188 pupils including 13,552 girls in the previous year. Besides, there were 6,279 Mahomedan pupils including 1,189 girls reading in schools other than those where the medium of instruction was Urdu. Thus the total number of Mahomedan pupils under instruction was 42,127 (28,264 boys and 13,863 girls) against 41,134 pupils (27,430 boys *plus* 13,704 girls) in the previous year. The percentage of Mahomedan boys and girls at school to the total Mahomedan population of school-going age was 75·91 against 74·1 in the previous year.

Education of Depressed Classes.

25. There were on 31st March 1934, 588 special schools assigned to the education of depressed class pupils with a strength of 12,873 pupils including 2,111 girls against 605 schools with a strength of 12,962 pupils. Of

the total number of institutions, 2 were middle schools for boys and 1 for girls, 583 primary schools for boys and 2 for girls. In addition to the above, there were 7,382 depressed class pupils reading in other schools thus bringing the total to 18,243 pupils (15,644 boys and 2,599 girls). There were six Adikarnataka Boarding Homes, of which one was a Boarding Home for girls at Bangalore. In addition to the above, there were 12 Aided Hostels for depressed class pupils.

Village Indigenous Schools.

26. During the year under report, there were 931 schools with a strength of 14,253 pupils including 1,603 girls against 991 schools with a strength of 14,272 pupils, of whom 1,398 were girls in the previous year. These schools are managed by private enterprise and are not subject to departmental rules. The fall in the number of these schools is due to the fact that they do not come under departmental rules of recognition and grant-in-aid and are consequently lacking in popularity and stability.

Adult Education.

27. There were 70 schools for adults with a strength of 1,998 pupils against the same number of schools with a strength of 1,864 pupils in the previous year.

Boarders in Hostels.

28. There were 101 hostels with a strength of 3,402 boarders against 98 hostels with a strength of 3,452 boarders in the previous year. Of these, 32 were Government, 68 Aided and 1 Un-aided Hostel. Of the total number of hostels, 5 were attached to Colleges, 10 to Government High Schools for boys, 3 to Government High Schools for girls, 5 to District Normal Schools, 4 to the Men's Training College, Mysore, 1 to the Central Institute for Defectives, 1 to the Vocational Institute for women, Mysore, 3 to Middle Schools and 6 to Adikarnataka Boarding Homes. The rest were communal hostels.

Boy Scouts.

29. Scouting continued to be popular, and on the 31st March 1934, there were 13,238 boys undergoing scout training against 10,719 boys in the previous year. The important events connected with the movement during the year were—

1. Holding of the 15th Annual Meeting of the State Council in Mysore.

2. Attendance of three members of the Boy Scouts of Mysore at the International World Jamboree at Godello and of two teams of Boy Scouts and one of Rovers at the All India Ambulance Competitions held at Calcutta.

30. Within a short period of two years of its starting, the movement has made considerable progress. There were about 1,000 guiders, guides, rangers and blue birds during the year under report. Girl Guides.

31. The usual games were played in all High Schools; Suryanamaskaram exercises and Yogasanas were practised in some High Schools. The House and Panchayet systems were introduced in great many High Schools. Physical Education.

32. The medical inspection which was discontinued for some time everywhere except in Mysore and Bangalore was revived during the year and conducted in certain localities in each district. Medical Inspection.

33. The total expenditure on Public Instruction including that on University Education amounted to Rs. 69,24,539 or Rs. 2,06,588 more than that of the previous year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 25,44,322 was spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 21,16,669 on Institutions managed by Local Bodies, Rs. 4,83,890 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 2,66,230 on buildings, Rs. 1,40,628 on furniture and equipment, and Rs. 13,72,800 on miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 51,44,881 or 74·2 per cent of the total expenditure. Finance.

The amounts spent on various grades of education were as follows :—

No.	*Grade of Education.*	*Amount of direct expenditure.*	*Percentage of direct expenditure to the total cost.*
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	University Education ...	8,69,520	12·6
2.	Oriental Colleges (not forming part of the University) ...	57,244	·8
3.	High School Education ...	7,06,900	10·2
4.	Middle School Education ...	8,61,851	12·2
5.	Primary Education ...	23,00,297	33·3
6.	Training Institutions ...	1,78,921	2·6
7.	Technical Education ...	1,70,148	2·5
	Total ...	51,44,881	74·2

The total receipts under "Elementary Education Fund" including the opening balance of Rs. 3,60,106 on 1st July 1933, amounted to Rs. 26,79,822. The total expenditure during 1933-34 was Rs. 23,03,692 and the balance remaining in the Fund on 1st July 1934, was Rs. 3,76,130.

The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 1-1-3 against Re. 1-0-9 in 1932-33. Of this amount, a sum of Re. 0-13-7 was met from State Funds against Re. 0-13-1 in the previous year.

General.

34. The following were some of the important items of educational activities and administrative reforms :—

(1) Holding of a Conference of Heads of High Schools and members of the S. S. L. C. Board.

(2) Celebration of the Education Week in the Kadur District.

(3) Teaching of Mathematics in Kannada in some High Schools sanctioned for 1934-35.

(4) Extending the practice of allowing boy candidates to appear by private study for the Middle School Examination for a further period of three years from 1933-34.

(5) Inclusion of Music as an optional subject for the Middle School Examination.

(6) Inclusion of the "Pichara" Community under Depressed Classes.

(7) Exemption from payment of regular fees in respect of endowment scholarship holders in Girls' High Schools.

(8) The House and Panchayet systems have recently been introduced in almost all High Schools. The former has been found to be conducive to the development of a spirit of healthy rivalry in the field of sports and the latter to foster in the boys self-reliance self-control, obedience to law and respect to order.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

35. Payments have been made for nine books and one journal out of the provision of Rs. 2,000 for "Encouragement to Authors" during the year under report, and copies were distributed among the schools and libraries.

In connection with the competition for the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, 14 books and 13 manuscripts were received in response to a Notification inviting authors to compete for the said prizes. On the recommendation of the Committee appointed for the purpose, the first prize of Rs. 500 was awarded to *Panditaratnam Asthana Dharmadhikari Mahamahopadyaya* L. Srinivasachar for his Sanskrit work "Darsanodaya". The Committee did not consider that any of the other works deserved the award of a second prize.

(iv) Literature.

36. The form of the Quarterly Catalogue of authorised publications was ordered to be changed from a

tabular form into a narrative form in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 303 against 253 in the previous year. Of these, 124 were in Kannada, 159 in English and other European languages, 2 in the Indian classical languages and 18 in more than one language. Copyright was secured on 75 books, realising Rs. 150 against 78 books realising Rs. 152 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai.

Muzrai Institutions.

1. The number of Muzrai Institutions in the State at the end of the year were as detailed below:—

(1) Mathas	... ...	275
(2) Chattram and Rest Houses	... ...	60
(3) Temples—		
(*a*) Major Institutions	... ...	102
(*b*) Minor do	... ...	1,078
(*c*) Village do	... ...	11,788
(4) Jain Basthis	... ...	52
(5) Mahomedan Institutions	... ...	357
(6) Other Institutions	... ...	8
	Total ...	13,720

The management of the institutions was satisfactory.

The opening balance at the credit of the institutions on the 1st July 1933 was Rs. 9,32,613-15-9 and the total income of the institutions during the year was Rs. 7,26,540-6-2, the total amount available at the disposal of the institutions being Rs. 16,59,154-5-11. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,62,930-2-10 and the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 9,96,224-3-1. Owing to a fall in income, a number of minor Muzrai institutions and their lands were left in possession of the officiating priests on consideration of their rendering service in the temples. In a few instances it was found advantageous even to sell the lands cancelling their inam tenure and invest the sale proceeds as cash securities. Fresh endowments of the aggregate value of over Rs. 1,20,000 were received during the year in favour of Muzrai institutions, in addition to endowments in the shape of lands, houses, etc. At the end of the year there were 114 Muzrai institutions classed as Ancient Monuments. The buildings belonging to 11 of these institutions were repaired during the year at a total cost of nearly Rs. 22,000. A considerable portion of the allotment was, as in previous years, used for the renovation of the famous temples at Belur and Halebid. Apart from this, a sum of

Rs. 1,18,000 was actually spent on the improvement and repair of buildings belonging to muzrai institutions other than village institutions.

Mathas.

2. The successions of Ved. Krishna Sastry under the titular name of Sri Krishna Yoga Brahmananda Saraswati Swami to the Sri Yogananda Matha at Krishnarajnagar and of Sri Mallikarjunasivacharya *alias* Panchakshara Sivacharya Swami to the Jangamvadi Matha at Benares were recognised by Government. Ved. Sivakumara Sastry of Muthugadur village whose nomination for Charapattadikara of Sri Yelahanka Matha had been approved by Government was installed on the peeta. The succession of Ved. Chennabasavaiya to the Sri Kodi Matha in the Arsikere Taluk was recognised by Government.

The properties of 18 mathas were under the management of Government during 1932-33 and two more were added to this category during the year.

Chattram Savings Fund.

3. The fund began with an opening balance of Rs. 20,091-4-4. A sum of Rs. 65,655-3-8 was realised as income during the year, against which there was an expenditure of Rs. 59,422-13-0, leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 26,323-11-0. The existing chattram nehimi payments were scrutinised during the year and a recommendation has been made to discontinue some of them. The grant of Rs. 500 per annum from this fund to the Chamarajendra Veda Maha Pathasala for grant of scholarships, etc., was ordered to be continued for three years from 1933-34. The following items of non-recurring expenditure were incurred during the year :—

	Rs.
(1) Contribution to the Indian Red Cross Society ...	2,500
(2) Grant towards the construction of the Central Institute for Defectives in Mysore ...	5,000
(3) Improvement of the Government Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore	1,880
(4) Building grant to the Ashakta Poshaka Sabha, Bangalore	5,000
(5) Repairs to the Ammanavaru Car of Nanjangud Temple	5,500

The Prince Gulam Mahomed Charity Fund.

4. The corpus of this charity fund remained at Rs. 1,80,100 as in the last year. Its administration is vested in a committee with the City Magistrate, Mysore, as President. The income of the charity including the opening balance of Rs. 353-5-0 was Rs. 10,018-5-9 and

the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,065-3-0 leaving closing balance of Rs. 3,953-2-0 at the end of the year.

Grants-in-aid and Endowments.

5. Grants-in-aid were continued to (1) Ar Dharma Bodini Sabha, (2) Girdle-stone Home for incu ables, (3) Friend-in-need Society, (4) Ubhaya Vedan Pravartana Sabha and (5) Chamarajendra Veda Mal Pathasala for Ganesha Utsava. A grant of Rs. 1,000 p year from the Chattram Savings Fund to the Gunam Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, Mysore, for a peri of 3 years from 1934-35 was sanctioned. The payme of the grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000 per annum to the Asak Poshaka Sabha, Bangalore City, was ordered to continued for three years from 1934-35. Governme have sanctioned the free grant of 50 acres of wet land the Sri Chennakesavaswami temple at Belur.

Educational Institutions.

6. The total strength of the Ayurvedic and Una College, Mysore, was 88 against 90 students in t previous year. Of them, 64 were in the Ayurvedic Class and 24 in the Unani Classes. Fifty-one Governme scholarships and one District Board scholarships we granted. The number of patients treated in the hospit was as follows:—

	Out-patients		In-patients		Average daily attendance	
	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-3
Ayurvedic Section ...	121,987	123,143	128	149	335	338
Unani Section ...	155,941	172,238	235	270	...	...

Sanskrit Colleges and Schools.

7. Against a total income of Rs. 6,406-1-3 from a sources, a sum of Rs 6,209 was spent leaving a balance c Rs. 197-1-3 at the close of the year against Rs. 6,502-4-3 Rs. 6,258-6-0 and Rs. 243-14-3 respectively of the previou year. There were 66 students on the rolls of the colleg against 76 during the previous year. In the Sri Chama rajendra Veda Maha Pathasala, Bangalore City, ther were at the end of the year under report 80 students i the several classes of the Pathasala with a daily averag attendance of 68 against 75 and 65 respectively durin the previous year. Three students of the Pathasal appeared for the Mysore Vidwat examination. On student passed in Yajurveda Smartha Prayoga Vidwa examination, one in Sukla Yajurveda Salakshana Gha

nantha Vidwat examination, one in Sama Veda Granta Prayoga Vidwat examination and one in Yajurveda Kramanta examination, the last three securing first classes. The total strength of the Agama Classes was 24, of which 7 were in Saivagama, 6 in Vaikhanasagama and 11 in Pancharatragama Classes. There were 27 other Veda Pathasalas maintained from Muzrai Funds.

General.

8. The jewels and other valuable properties of all major and important minor institutions were inspected during the year by the Sub-Division Officers and Amildars. Out of the 199 cases of defunct institutions which came up for disposal during the year including those pending at the beginning of this year, 63 were disposed of and an aggregate sum of Rs. 5,708-11-5 being the balance at their credit was credited to the General Muzrai Fund. One institution in the Shimoga District was revived, the management of the inam being left to the vahivatdar on certain conditions. Action was taken to revive five defunct institutions in the Chitaldrug District. Circular instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners to have D. C. B. accounts maintained in the Taluk Offices with a view to watch the recoveries of the income of resumed inam lands. A sum of Rs. 1,17,640-3-8 was spent on incomplete works of previous years and on works sanctioned during the year. Two hundred and forty works amounting to Rs. 1,09,222-11-4 were in progress at the close of the year under report. The renovation works at Belur and Halebid were continued during the year, under the supervision of the Public Works Department as in previous years.

(ii) Archæology.

9. The monograph on Chalukyan architecture is under preparation and that on the Chandravalli excavation will be taken up after the excavation is resumed. On the termination of the period for which a special staff has been sanctioned in connection with the preparation of a Monograph on Chalukyan Architecture, the Headquarters of Mr. B. Venkoba Rao, B.A., Architectural Assistant to the Director were transferred to Mysore, though Mr. Venkoba Rao continued to do part-time work for the Public Works Department. The first volume of the Index to the Epigraphia Carnatica was issued during the year. An interesting inscription on stone was found

near Sringeri relating to a grant by Vidyaranyaswami in 1386 A.D.

(iii) Ethnography.

Establishment.

10. The issue of the first volume of the Mysore Tribes and Castes (which will complete the work) now in the press has been delayed through the absence of the Officer-in-charge of the Ethnographical Survey in London in connection with the Anthropological Conference.

(iv) The Government Press.

Plant and Stores.

11. The number of employees in the Government Central Press at Bangalore during the year was 390 against 387 in the previous year. Of these, 143 were on the permanent establishment, 156 on the fixed working establishment and 91 on piecework wages against 143, 155 and 89 respectively in the previous year. The increase of one hand in the fixed working establishment is due to the raising of the strength of the Binding Branch by one and the increase of two hands in the piece work establishment is due to the filling up of existing vacancies. In addition to this, 15 pie-boys were receiving fixed wages against 13 last year. The number of overtime hours was reduced from 6,656 in the previous year to 3,265 by the exercise of economy. The cost incurred on overtime work amounted to Rs. 558-8-0. The total strength of the establishment of the Branch Press, Mysore, stood at 95 or four less than in the previous year. Of this, 66 were on the permanent establishment, 19 were on monthly fixed wages, nine were piece-work compositors and one was a pie-boy.

Finance.

12. The value of the plant at the Central Press at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,45,730-12-6 and that of the Branch Press was Rs. 60,003, the differences between the closing balances of the previous year and the opening balances of the year under report being due to the corrections made in accordance with the Comptroller's advice. Additions to the plant amounting to Rs. 32,255-11-5 and Rs. 8,176-11-10 respectively at the Central and the Branch Presses were made during the year. Deducting the value of unserviceable articles and allowing depreciation at the usual rate, the total value of the plant at the two presses at the close of the year was Rs. 2,48,420-10-0 and Rs. 59,213-7-4 respectively. The

value of stores used was Rs. 70,928-11-8, of which Rs. 60,926-15-3 was the value of paper used for printing.

13. The cash receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 40,663-1-8 against Rs. 43,158-8-8 in the previous year, the decrease being due to a slight fall in the realisations from the Mysore University and the Railway and the Electric Departments. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 30,197-3-6 was realised by book adjustment, of which Rs. 15,271-12-0 was for printing the school books of the Education Department and a sum of Rs. 2,428 was realised on account of private work done in the Government Press.

The "Mysore Gazette."

14. The receipts realised on account of subscriptions to the "*Mysore Gazette*" and charges for publishing advertisements and publications of Local Boards, Municipalities and private individuals was Rs. 10,020-1-0 against Rs. 11,422-7-0 in the previous year, the decrease being due to a slight fall in the amount of subscriptions realised, and the smaller quantity of advertisements received for publication during the year. The number of copies of the English Gazette issued free to Government Offices and other institutions fell from 1,194 to 932, while that of the Kannada Gazette rose from 348 to 350. The list of public and private institutions eligible for the free supply of the Gazette has been revised by Government. The cost of printing the Gazette amounted to Rs. 51,001-0-10, while the receipts were Rs. 10,020-1-0, representing 19·65 per cent on the outlay against 26·74 per cent in the previous year. The rates of subscription for the Gazette were revised.

General.

15. The School conducted by the Education Department for imparting elementary education to the younger employees of the Press continued throughout the year. There were 36 boys, or three more than in the previous year, studying in the school during the year, all of whom were more than 11 years old. Of these boys, 10 were in the first year class, 10 in the second year class, seven in the third year class, and nine in the fourth year class. The total number of students of the V and VI forms of the High Schools in Bangalore and Mysore attending the vocational classes in printing and book-binding was 52. The number of candidates who appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination of 1934 with printing and book-binding as an additional subject was 22 against 27 in the previous year. Of these, 14 came out successful in the

subject against 20 in the previous year. The Printing School, which was started for the purpose of imparting technical instruction to the employees of the Press, was held throughout the year. Five candidates appeared from the Government Central Press, Bangalore, and the Branch Press, Mysore, for the letter press printing examinations of 1934, of whom one passed in proof-reading senior and one in proof-reading junior, the passes representing 40 per cent of the total number of candidates who sat for the examination.

The Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

16. As in previous years, the Depot stocked for sale most of the educational publications of the department, official publications of the Government, some of the publications of the University and the Palace and the High Court Reports. Besides the Central Depot at Bangalore, there were 88 agencies and 84 branch depots against 84 agencies and 84 branch depots in the previous year. Official publications were sold in retail in the Depot and also through 18 agencies at District Head quarters. The amount realised by the sale of books in the Central and Branch Depots and agencies was Rs. 35,791 against Rs. 44,600 in 1932-33. The following statement shows the quantity of work turned out in the Depot during the year under report:—

No.	Particulars	1932-33	1933-34
1	Number of agencies and branch depots ...	172	172
2	Stock on hand—		
	(*a*) School books	105,056	103,398
	(*b*) Official publications	135,932	136,570
	Total ...	240,988	239,968
3	Receipts during the year	38,515	53,651
4	Issues (*a*) School books—		
	Cash order	2,551	3,207
	Agency	35,632	34,126
	Free supply	22,884	3,773
	Total ...	61,067	41,106

No.	Particulars	1932-33	1933-34
	(*b*) Official publications—		
	Cash order	3,619	4,026
	Agency	898	1,586
	Free supply	16,334	5,615
	Total ...	20,851	11,227
5	Cash realised—	Rs.	Rs.
	(*a*) at the Depot (net)	7,381	7,856
	(*b*) at agencies and branch depots ...	37,219	27,935
	Total ...	44,600	35,791
6	Establishment charges and contingencies ...	5,680	5,163

(v) Stationery.

17. The value of the stock in the Stationery Depot at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,29,695-0-5 against Rs. 1,38,152-13-10 of the previous year. New stock valued at Rs. 1,24,096-15-0 was added to this bringing the value of stock to Rs. 2,53,791-15-5 against Rs. 2,63,689-10-8 in the previous year. The value of issues to the several offices amounted to Rs. 1,30,714-2-4 against Rs. 1,33,994-10-3 in the previous year, leaving a balance of stock of Rs. 1,23,077-13-1 at the end of the year against Rs. 1,29,695-0-5 in the previous year. Purchases were made as in previous years through the Stores Purchase Committee who called for tenders and placed orders for the various kinds of papers and stationery articles. The total value of articles of Indian manufacture purchased during the year was Rs. 76,868-8-9 against Rs. 90,114-1-0 in the previous year. The articles included writing, printing and typewriting papers made by the Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Calcutta, of the value of Rs. 61,000, typewriting carbon papers and ribbons manufactured by the Bharat Carbon and Ribbon Manufacturing Co., Karachi, brown cartridge papers from the Punalur Paper Mills, Punalur, and black lead and coloured "Star of India" pencils from the Madras Pencil Factory, Madras. Local and Indian manufacturers were encouraged as far as possible.

The total receipts by book adjustment towards cost of stationery papers supplied to the departments

which pay for the supply during the year under report were Rs. 44,276-4-0 against Rs. 35,557-14-5 in the previous year. The total value of issues to Government offices was Rs. 62,501-13-10 against Rs. 79,381-12-4 in the previous year. The total cost of paper, etc., supplied to the Central Press amounted to Rs. 68,212-4-6 against Rs. 54,612-13-11 in the previous year and that supplied to the Branch Press was Rs. 17,571-8-9. The expenditure on Stationery Depot was Rs. 7,794-10-9 against Rs. 7,843-0-6 in the previous year. The charges incurred on handling and storage of stock worked out to about 5 per cent, the increased percentage being due as in the last year to reduction in the value of purchases and issues.

Supplies of stationery articles and forms were made as in previous years on approved standing lists instead of on annual indents and the distribution among the several offices was spread over the whole year according to a calendar of monthly supplies. Consequently, all offices received their supplies in time and in one instalment as far as possible. Forms and registers due on the 17 standardised indents were supplied without fresh indents being received from the departments and in some cases on stray requisitions. The forms and registers of the Forest and Education Departments were standardised during the year.

(vi) Meteorology.

18. There is one first class observatory at Bangalore and four third class observatories at Mysore, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Balehonnur for taking meteorological observations. There is another temporary observatory at Jogimatti, a hill station near Chitaldrug, which is equipped with all meteorological instruments except barometer. This station is also equipped with a thermograph for getting continuous record of temperature and humidity. There are seven other minor meteorological stations at Tumkur, Kolar, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Mandya, Hiriyur and Mudigere for recording temperature and humidity; the Health Department hopes to forecast the occurrence of epidemic when sufficient meteorological data are collected at these places. A self-recording raingauge and a thermograph were installed in the Bangalore Observatory. The self-recording instruments at the Bangalore Observatory worked satisfactorily and the hourly readings obtained

from them were reduced and tabulated for publication. The records of observations at all the other observatories were collected, scrutinised and got ready for publication. The Meteorological Office at Poona was regularly kept informed of the local weather conditions and of upper air observations at Bangalore for publication of weather report and issue of weather forecasts. Till now, the pilot balloon observations for finding the velocity and direction of wind in the upper regions of the atmosphere were generally taken in the mornings only ; since December 1932 such observations are being taken in the afternoon also. The results of the morning balloon observations were daily wired to Poona and those of the afternoon flights sent by post daily. The finding of north and east components and other calculations required by the Agra Upper Air Observatory were attended to and the results were despatched to Agra weekly or monthly. Cloud observations with Nephoscope were daily made at eight hours (local time) and at 17 hours (standard time) and the records were sent to Agra once a month. Twelve sets of storm observations and 24 sets of special balloon observations were taken at the Bangalore Observatory and telegraphed to Poona. Thirty-seven sets of special observations with pilot balloons for International Upper Air Researches were also taken and the results despatched to Agra. Ten sets of storm observations were taken at Mysore and 15 sets at Chitaldrug and wired to Poona.

One new raingauge station was opened and one was closed during the year with the result that the number of the raingauge stations at the end of the year remained the same, *viz.*, 248 as in the previous year. Monthly means of weather elements continued to be published in the *Mysore Gazette.* The mean daily values of the observations at the Bangalore Observatory were daily sent to the editor of the " Daily Post " for publication. A weekly statement containing details of rainfall, temperature and wind velocity was sent for being published in a Kannada Weekly. A consolidated statement of daily rainfall at all the raingauge stations in the State and weather data for all the observatories were daily published on the notice board of the Observatory at Bangalore. The expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 15,216 against Rs. 14,920 in the previous year.

(vii) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

Government Botanic Gardens: the Lal-Bagh.

19. The Government Botanic Gardens at Bangalore, popularly known as Lal-Bagh, maintained its high reputation as a place of public resort besides being the centre of botanic and horticultural activities in the State. The several sections of the garden such as fernery, pot garden, shade garden, orchid house, rosary, japanese garden, economic garden and tropical fruit garden were maintained in good condition. One of the special improvements effected during the year in the Lal-Bagh is the formation of a rock garden with a water-fall near the Lotus Pond. The roads, foot-paths and buildings were maintained in good condition. The cost of maintenance of the Lal-Bagh amounted to Rs, 33,662-1-4.

Economic Work.

20. Of the plants imported during the year, the most important were the varieties of Cocoanut from Cochin, varieties of Crotolaria for green manure, Mascarenhasia elastica which yields rubber and Pterocarpus santanilus which yields good timber for making furniture from Vellore. The important plants propagated were Aleurites Fordii (Tung oil tree) received from Sibpur, Calcutta, Hardwickia pinnata from Sivasamudram, and Cynocardia odorata one of the trees which yields Chalmogra oil which is a specific for Leprosy, from Dehra Dun. The following are a few of the Economic plants propagated and distributed—Ceratonia siliqua (St. John's Bread), Prosopis juliflora (Misquit Bean), Pongamia glabra (Indian Beach), Acacia concinna (Soapnut climber), Sapindus emarginatus (Soapnut trees), and Tamarindus indica (Red-fleshed Tamarind).

21. The following plants were acclimatised.—Carica candamariensis from the Botanic Gardens, Ootacamund; Raspberry Belle de Foulehny from Paris; five varieties of vegetatively propagated apple stocks from East Malling Research Station, Kent; Cananga Odorata from Madras; Aleurities montana (Tung oil) from Hong-Kong; Juniperus procerh (Pencil Cedar) from Kenya; Hydnocarpus wightiana which yields Chalmogra oil, from Travancore; and Cæsalpinia spinosa which is used in tanning, from Kew, England.

Fruit cultivation.

22. Fruit cultivation was carried on in the Government Botanic Gardens, Central Fruit Nursery and Experimental Orchard at Krishnarajasagara. Fifty-two

varieties of apples are under trial in the Central Fruit Nursery. The propagation of apple plants by root-grafting which was started in the previous year was continued. Root-grafted plants are expected to withstand sun-scorch and collar-rot. Six varieties of pineapples and other indigenous fruit plants such as citrus kinds, loquots, rose apple, guavas and pomegranates were also propagated in the Central Fruit Nursery for sale and distribution.

During the year under report, 4,810 fruit trees consisting of Australian and indigenous fruit plants were supplied to fruit growers. One thousand, six hundred and fifty-two indigenous fruit plants propagated in the Central Fruit Nursery, Bangalore, were supplied to Village Panchayets and the public. Besides these, about 1,000 avenue plants and over 27,000 ornamental plants and 863 packets of seeds were supplied from the Departmental nurseries. Demonstrations in fruit preservation are held in Lal-Bagh.

Vegetable cultivation.

23. In the Horticultural Farm, Bangalore, many kinds of European and Indian vegetables were grown for trial and propagation. New varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Turnip, Knolkohl, Parsley, Brussels Sprouts, Japanese Radish and Tomato were introduced. Rhodes grass has now become very popular as fodder specially for cows. Twenty-two acres are under cultivation at the Horticultural Farm. Three hundred and forty-six tons of grass were sold to the public chiefly in Bangalore City. The income of the Farm was Rs, 9,447 and the expenditure under all items including establishment and implements, etc., amounted to Rs. 7,290. A net profit of over Rs. 2,000 was made besides conducting experiments of scientific and economic value.

Waste land Plantation.

24. In the Waste land Plantation, Tumkur, there are 2,258 trees of economic value growing well. Their seeds were distributed to the public. Ten thousand, six hundred and fifty-one seedlings were propagated for distribution.

The Department is giving technical advice in the improved methods of cultivation, in the treatment of pests and diseases and in the selection of suitable lands for opening gardens.

Scientific Work.

25. Numerous plants of botanic and horticultural interest were introduced, the chief of them being varieties of Salvia and Lilies from Ooty, different kinds of annuals from Germany, Carnations from England, Roses from

Poona and Orchids from Colombo. One hundred and ninety-three pounds of seeds were collected in the Government Botanic Gardens for sale, Departmental use, distribution and exchange. The number of tests made to examine the purity and germination power of seeds before distribution was 266. The work of labelling of plants in the Botanic Gardens was carefully attended to. Botanical specimens were issued free to Colleges and Schools. Fifty new specimens were added to the existing collection in the Herbarium. A number of drawings and photographs of botanical and entomological interest and of the horticultural shows and coloured plans of garden designs were added to the collection.

All the incoming and outgoing plants were fumigated with hydro-cynic gas.

Horticultural Education.

26. There are seven students undergoing training in the Government Botanic Gardens.

The Library of the Government Botanic Gardens is kept open for the use of the public. Bulletins and other publications on horticultural matters are received from the horticultural institutions abroad as donation in exchange to the Departmental publications and reports and are also made available to the public for reading.

Horticultural Shows.

27. The Department took part in the All-India Dasara Exhibition held at Mysore and in the two horticultural shows, and showed interesting and instructive exhibits. A Demonstration Plot was laid out in the Mysore Exhibition where new varieties of Indian and European vegetables, fodder grasses and medicinal herbs were grown and demonstrated. The half-yearly Horticultural Shows were held under the auspices of the Mysore Horticultural Society in August and February. The exhibits in all classes, foliage plants perennial and annual flowers, cut flowers and fruits and vegetables were well represented. A Garden competition was held in Bangalore in August 1933 when 45 gardens competed.

Other Gardens and Parks.

28. The Parks, the Gardens and the Terrace Gardens known as Brindavana at Krishnarajasagara which are managed by this department were maintained in good condition. Terrace Gardens were laid out on the north bank of the river Cauvery at Krishnarajasagara. The Brindavana on the southern bank was improved vastly. After arrangements were made for the illumination of the

Terrace Gardens big crowds of people are visiting these gardens.

29. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,63,263-8-4 against Rs. 1,64,722-5-1 in the previous year. Finance.

(viii) Hill Stations.

30. The Nandi Hill Station was maintained in an efficient condition. The total number of visitors were 1,186, of whom 836 were from within the State and 350 from out side.

Two Dispensaries, a Sub-Post Office and a Police Out-post were opened during the season. The European and Indian hotels were kept open throughout the year. The convenience and comfort of visitors were well attended to. A large number of various kinds of trees were planted on the Hill.

The Receipts and Expenditure during the year were Rs. 3,091-15-0 and Rs. 7,665-14-0 respectively.

(ix) The Government Museum.

31. The number of persons who visited the Museum during the year was 265,646 against 275,739 in 1932-33. The Government ordered in October 1933 the transfer of the administration of the Museum from the Superintendent, Government Gardens, to the Director of Industries and Commerce.

The additions to the Library consisted of 25 Departmental Reports and Reports and Journals of other Museums.

The collections were kept in good condition and 1,218 exhibits were added. Government have directed Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments to co-operate in the collection of specimens and augmenting the exhibits.

(x) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

32. On the 31st March 1934, there were 135 printing presses in the State excluding the two Government Presses

at Bangalore and Mysore against 117 in the previous year. The following is their distribution by districts :—

Bangalore	...	...	...	52
Kolar	...	...	...	8
Shimoga	...	...	...	8
Kadur	...	...	...	3
Mysore	...	...	...	41
Tumkur	...	...	...	11
Hassan	...	...	...	5
Chitaldurg	...	...	...	7
		Total	...	135

There were 12 newspapers and 69 periodicals excluding the Mysore Gazette and the Police Gazette which are Government Publications. Of the 12 newspapers, ten were in Kannada, one was in English and the other in Urdu. Of the periodicals 35 were in Kannada exclusively, 32 in English (some of them including Kannada portions also) 1 was in Urdu and 1 in Tamil. Most of these periodicals were monthly and the periodicals treated of subjects like education, health, medicine, economics, religion, philosophy, science, etc.

(xi) Libraries.

Educational Library.

33. The number of volumes in the Educational Library attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore on 30th June 1934 was 4,530 and the number in the office library was 1,260 against 4,149 and 1,271 respectively in the previous year. During the year, 381 volumes were added to the Educational Library against 146 in the previous year. The accessions to the office library were 45 against 34 in the previous year.

The number of books lent out of these libraries during the year under report was 855 against 950 in the previous year. The absence of an up-to-date printed catalogue has not made the Educational Library as popular as it would otherwise be.

The Department continued to subscribe for the following educational journals and arranged for their circulation among the District Educational Officers, so that they might be acquainted with educational activities abroad :—

1. The Times Educational Supplement (London).
2. The Progress of Education (Bombay).
3. The Education Review (Madras).

34. *The Public Libraries, Bangalore and Mysore.*— The annexed statement gives an idea of the usefulness of the Libraries:— Public Libraries.

No.	Particulars	Bangalore		Mysore	
		1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
1	Number of members ...	880	688	132	162
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2	Amount of subscription ...	7,877 4 1	6,811 0 0	1,644 14 0	1,518 8 0
3	Total income ...	18,011 2 8	24,102 2 3	5,135 13 9	5,024 2 5
4	Expenditure ...	14,622 14 10	19,206 15 7	4,749 2 6	4,605 1 5
5	Balance ...	3,388 3 10	4,895 2 8	386 11 3	419 1 0
		No.	No.	No.	No.
6	Total number of books ...	18,802	19,030	8,464	9,629
7	Accessions ...	645	491	166	199
8	Number of books issued ...	24,701	22,348	34,593	36,309
9	Periodicals subscribed for.—				
	(a) Indian ...	82	81	30	33
	(b) Foreign ...	53	44	10	10
10	Number of visitors ...	91,175	89,402	138,904	139,004

There was a fall in the membership of the Vernacular Home Circulating Section for Ladies in the Public Library, Bangalore, which stood at 61 at the close of the year under report, the net decrease over the previous year's figure being 26.

35. The number of libraries working under the control of the Department and the grant-in-aid bills of which are being countersigned by the Department is 20. All of them stocked Kannada books, 14 English books, 7 Urdu books, 8 Sanskrit books, 3 Telugu books, and 4 stocked Tamil books. Rural and Urban Libraries.

In accordance with the general reduction of grants-in-aid by 25 per cent, grants to the Public Libraries were reduced to that extent.

(xii) Stores Purchase Committee.

36. During the year there were three meetings of the Committee, which considered besides acceptance of tenders, questions arising out of contracts let, such as applications for enhancement of contract prices, recovery of penalties for non-execution of the orders entrusted to the firms in accordance with the conditions of contract and devising arrangements necessary for ensuring satisfactory supplies and securing favourable prices. Constitution, Meetings, etc.

Purchases.

37. The total value of purchases made in foreign countries was £ 120,224-0-0 or Rs. 1602,987 against £ 142,654 or Rs. 19,02,080 during the year 1932-33. The bulk of the orders placed in foreign countries pertained to the Electrical and Railway Departments which amounted to £ 77928 and £ 22,841, respectively.

As usual all enquiries however small in value were advertised in the *Mysore Gazette* and notices of requirements in respect of materials of the value of Rs. 5,000 and upwards were also published in the Indian Trade Journal. The response to the enquiries was satisfactory resulting in the securing of very competitive prices. The total value of orders placed in India was Rs. 18,05,810 against Rs. 10,18,341 during 1932-33. The total value of orders placed with firms in India and abroad thus amounted to Rs. 34,08,797 against Rs. 29,20,421 during the previous year. Of the foreign purchases, the value of stores ordered through the Trade Commissioner was £ 48,356 and the rest were orders placed direct by the Committee with firms in America, Japan, Australia and Germany. All railway equipment of foreign manufacture was obtained through the agency of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton who also inspected the materials before shipment.

38. The withdrawal of the United States Government from the gold standard, synchronised with a market fall in the price of the dollar. This should have resulted in advantage to us in respect of our American purchases but this advantage was more than set off by the rise in commodity prices, as a result of the measures adopted by the United States Government to raise the price level of American products generally.

Examination and Test of Samples and Inspection of materials.

39. Samples of articles purchased are tested at the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory wherever feasible and necessary. The Committee also arranged for inspection of materials by the Inspection Staff of the Indian Stores Department in the case of permanent way materials, such as nails, fish-plates and points and crossings and khaki-drill ordered from a firm in British India. The help of the Industries and Commerce Department has been enlisted with regard to the inspection during and after manufacture of furniture, paints, leather goods, steel racks and other similar articles of local fabrication.

40. The expenditure on account of salaries, establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies of the Stores Purchase Committee was Rs. 16,787-0-0. On the total value of orders placed by them, the incidence of cost worked out to 0·49 per cent against 0·57 per cent during the previous year. The total amount paid to Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton for work done by them was Rs. 21,087-0-0. Their charges worked out to an incidence of 5·8 per cent against 4·80 per cent during the previous year. The amounts contributed by the Committee towards the cost of the Trade Commissioner's Office and the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory were Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 2,400, respectively. The incidence of cost on the Stores Purchase Committee, Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton and the annual contributions towards the Trade Commissioner's Office and the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory together worked out to an incidence of 1·20 per cent against 1·40 per cent during the year 1932-33. Expenditure.

41. The period of agency of Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., Madras, as clearing Agents having expired by the 31st December 1933, their term was extended for a further period of one year, *i.e.*, till the end of 1934. The total tonnage cleared by them was 3,191 tons. The total amount paid to them on account of their agency commission, landing charges and cartage and stacking and delivery of consignments in respect of materials other than railway stores, amounted to Rs. 11,193. They preferred claims for refund of excess duties collected by the Customs authorities and they took up the responsibility of executing indemnity bonds to the Steamer Agents and Customs authorities in cases in which the shipping documents and the invoices were not complete. In the case of losses and breakages in foreign consignments payable at Madras they preferred the claims on our behalf from Lloyds' Agents at Madras and recovered the same. General.

(xiii) The Central Recruitment Board.

42. The First Member of Council continued to be the Chairman of the Central Recruitment Board. The number of members on the Board was twelve, consisting of five official and seven non-official members. Constitution.

43. A meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Central Recruitment Board appointed by the Government to go Meetings.

into the question relating to the grant of exemptions from the rules of recruitment was held.

Vacancies and appointments.

44. The total number of vacancies advertised through the Board during the year was 1,557, of which 388 were general vacancies open to all classes, 1,200 special vacancies reserved for candidates of backward communities, 10 vacancies in the Mysore University, and 19 re-advertised special vacancies in the Education Department open to all classes.

Reports of appointments made were received in respect of 1,321 vacancies. Of these, 284 were filled up by the appointment of Brahmins, and 1,037 by non-brahmins. At the end of the year, reports in respect of 104 vacancies were due. Of the remaining vacancies, 74 were cancelled, 43 ceased to exist for various reasons, and 15 were under correspondence.

Applications.

45. The number of applications received during the year for the several advertised vacancies was 94,817 as against 57,699 during the previous year. Of these, 33,146 applications were forwarded to the several appointing officers, the remaining 61,671 having been detained either in pursuance of the orders of Government directing the appointment of certain depressed class candidates and the absorption of some thrown out officials, or because the applicants were found to be unqualified.

Exemption.

46. During the year under report, 57 candidates in all, were granted exemption from the operation of the rules of recruitment.

R. RANGA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

BANGALORE,
Dated 16th December 1934.

STATISTICAL RETURNS

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officers in the Mysore State during the year 1933-34.

Name of Officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.	Dewan of Mysore...	1-5-26	...	1. Was on special duty in connection with the Joint Parliamentary Committee meetings in London from 20th April 1933 to 31st August 1933. 2. Was absent from the State on a visit to Delhi from 17th March 1934 to 31st March 1934. 3. Was absent from the State on a visit to Bombay from 20th May 1934 to 26th May 1934.
2. Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A.	First Member of Council.	12-6-28	31-8-33	Was Officiating Dewan from 20th April 1933 to 31st August 1933. Retired from service with effect from 1st September 1933.
3. Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan, B.A.	Second Member of Council.	1-9-30	31-8-33	1. Was Officiating First Member of Council from 20th April 1933 to 31st August 1933. 2. Was in charge of the current duties of the Dewan from 17th March 1934 to 31st March 1934. 3. Was in charge of the current duties of the Dewan from 20th May 1934 to 26th May 1934.
	First Member of Council.	1-9-33	...	
4. Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L.	Offg. 2nd Member of Council.	20-4-33	31-8-33	.....
	Second Member of Council (Permanent.)	1-9-33	...	.....
5. Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur P. Mahadevayya, B.A., B.L.	Offg. Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore.	15-11-32	8-9-33	.....
	Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore (Permanent.)	9-9-33	...	.....
6. Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	14-8-31	...	.....
7. Mr. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, M.A., B.L.	Offg. Judge, High Court of Mysore.	16-11-32	8-9-33	Was on privilege leave from 13th November to 24th November 1933.
	Judge, High Court of Mysore (Permanent.)	9-9-33	...	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1933-34.

Sl. No.	Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Act	Date of Introduction
1	XI of 1933.—The Mysore Copy-right Regulation, 1933.	Yes	3rd July 1933.
2	XII of 1933.—The Mysore Lunacy (Amendment) Regulation, 1933.	No	9th December 1933
3	XIII of 1933.—The Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Regulation, 1933.	Yes	...
4	XIV of 1933.—A Regulation further to amend the Criminal Tribes Regulation, 1916	Yes	9th December 1933.
5	I of 1934.—The Matches (Excise Duty) Emergency Regulation, 1934.	Yes	21st May 1934, Spent.
6	II of 1934.—The Sugar (Excise Duty) Regulation, 1934.	Yes	Date of notification.
7	III of 1934.—The Matches (Excise Duty, Regulation, 1934.	Yes	10th July 1934.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Mysore State for the year 1933-34.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of forces at the end of the current year								Remarks
	At the end of the last year	Recruited during the year	Casualties: Died	Casualties: Invalided	Casualties: Discharged, during the year	At the end of the current year	Number of Battalion, Regiments, or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men: State officers	Number of men: Indian commissioned officers	Number of men: Non-commissioned officers	Number of men: Fighting men	Total cost on account of pay and allowance etc., of the forces, including followers	Arms	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
													Rs.		
Cavalry—															
Mysore Horse ...	106	43	1	2	15	128	1 Sqd.	...	2	5	16	105	95,129	M. L. E. H. V. rifles, lances and swords.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	728	129	8	...	58	791	3. Bn.	...	4	29 cadets. 9	119	630	2,39,379	M. H. S. B. rifles ·456 Bore. E. Y. rifles and M. L. E. H. V. rifles.	
Mysore Lancers ...	465	80	2	30	31	482	1. Regt	...	8	13	72	389	4,29,913	M. L E. H. V. rifles, lances and swords.	
Mysore Transport ...	14	3	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	9	6	23,861		
Total ...	1,310	245	11	32	106	1,316	5	...	14	56	236	1,130	7,87,182		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1933-34.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishment			Reward		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentlly, degraded, or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
Inspector-General of Police ...	1	Rs. 1,700	Rs. 18,61,998—7—10	39	138 officers and 2,028 men.	6	1	959	930 officers and 3,956 men.	...	
District Superintendents of Police...	13	12 on Rs. 250—25—450 and 1 on Rs. 500—50—600									
Assistant Superintendents of Police	7	6 on Rs. 200—10—250 and 1 on Rs. 150—25/2—200.									
Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police.	2	On Rs. 80.									
Inspectors	96	48 on Rs. 100—32 on Rs. 125; 16 on Rs. 150.									
Sub-Inspectors	174	66 on Rs. 50; 54 on Rs. 60; 36 on Rs. 70 and 18 on Rs. 80.									
Probationary Sub-Inspectors ...	12	Rs. 35									
Head Constables (Anglo-Indian) ...	3	Rs. 50—5—80									
Jamadars	59	39 on Rs. 32 and 20 on Rs. 35									
Sergeants or Daffedars	549	187 on Rs. 21; 145 on Rs. 23; 109 on Rs. 25; 72 on Rs. 27; 36 on Rs. 30.									
Subedar Majors	2	Rs. 40—2½—2—50									
Subedars	8	Rs. 30—1—35									
Havildars	20	Rs. 22—1—25									
Naiks	22	Rs. 20									
Constables	5,485	4,948 on Rs. 15, (regular force) P. R. P. 381 on Rs. 15; 125 on Rs. 16; and 31 on Rs. 17.									

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1933-34.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	17,985	19,642	18,647	19,117	13,707	14,342	10,338	11,108	3,026	3,244	55·4	58·1	75·4	77·4	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1933-34.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Mysore	2,51,487 8 5	2,68,975 12 10	97,961 8 5	1,21,552 4 5	38·9	45·1	

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases dispose

Seria No.	Law	Offence	Number of offenc		
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...
	120 B ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	2	8	10
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps ...	1	1	2
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	5	5	10
6	469 A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	2	2
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice ...	42	52	94
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	121	85	206
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	2	5
		Total ...	174	155	329
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.			
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	48	76	124
12	307	Attempts at murder	2	15	17
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	8	29	37
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	5	12	17
		Attempt	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	1	2
		Attempt	...	...	..
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	11	18	29
17	305, 306, 309.. ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	9	45	54
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	58	83	141
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	4	4	8
		Attempt	..	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	98	232	330
		Attempt	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc.. for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	47	102	149
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	2	5	7
22(a)	353 to 332 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	85	91	176
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	35	70	105
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	33	45	78
		Total ...	446	828	1,274

VII.

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1933-34.

Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
				Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 502 Cr. P. C.	Total		
				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16A	17	18	19
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	6	22	6	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	6	3	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
3	8	13	6	..	5	...	1	...	...	...	6	6	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	68	72	37	...	15	...	3	10	...	9	37	18	...
93	114	1,690	234	23	69	..	7	134	...	1	234	464	..
...	4	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	..
164	203	1,804	286	23	95	1	11	145	...	11	286	494	...
85	86	155	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	51	3
5	9	30	3	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	3	12	...
11	26	84	33	1	18	...	1	13	...	...	33	20	...
5	7	15	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	20	12	7	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	7	3	...
41	43	37	21	3	2	...	1	3	...	12	21	7	..
93	94	253	48	1	20	1	10	16	..	...	48	96	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	5	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
220	225	538	84	6	19	2	1	52	...	4	84	155	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
45	93	160	14	1	7	1	5	...	...	...	14	57	...
7	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
103	114	285	85	11	7	1	8	57	...	1	85	90	...
41	72	116	30	..	12	...	2	16	...	...	30	40	...
33	42	61	10	1	4	...	2	3	...	...	10	18	...
714	843	1,752	378	28	135	5	31	160	..	19	378	555	4

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of: Under one month	Terms of: From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...
	120 B ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...
6	469A and 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	2	6
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	3	...	13
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	2	19
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.			
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	5	...	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	...	1
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	..	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	..
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	3
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	2	3	2
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	2	3
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...
		Attempt	..	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	1	3	5
		Attempt	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	...
22(a)	353 to 332	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	...	2	3
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1	1	7
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	1	2
		Total ...	10	12	26

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1933-34.

imprisonment														
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Pending with police	Release	Withdrawn	Compounded	Transferred
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
..	1	...	2	1	1	..	..	..	8	3	2	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	...
13	21	1	5	...	..	46	...	...	864	...	14	111	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...
15	32	1	10	1	4	46	...	...	889	3	17	112	...	...
...	...	1	2	1	5	15	13	3	45	2	7	1	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	...	2	...	...
...	2	...	5	2	7	3	...	..	27	1	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	..	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
7	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	..	27	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	8	3	114	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
1	5	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	52	6	20	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	1	1	9	4	...
5	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	37	...	3	5	...	..
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	1	1	1	...
26	59	5	16	5	14	18	15	3	572	10	44	32	146	1

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences		
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only			
25	395, 397, 398, 399, and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	20	29	49
26	392, 393, 394, 397, and 398	Robbery	32	100	132
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... Attempt ...	42 ...	64 ..	106 ...
28	428 and 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	20	38	58
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,093	1,636	2,729
		Attempt ..	4	15	19
30	311, 400 and 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	..	...
		Total ...	1,211	1,882	3,093
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	48	65	113
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	21	56	77
		Total ...	69	121	190
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.			
33	379 to 382 .. .	Theft { of cattle	202	490	692
		Attempt ..	...	...	...
		ordinary	1,078	2,678	3,756
		Attempt ...	2	1	3
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	235	361	596
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	13	11	54
36	419, 420 and	Cheating	53	104	157
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house breaking.	74	88	162
		Attempt ..	...	...	..
38	461 and 42 .. .	Breaking closed receptacles	6	13	19
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,663	3,776	5,439
		Total of classes I to V ...	3,563	6,762	10,325
		Class VI —Other Offences not specified above.			
39	225 to 297	Offences against religion	8	13	21
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	11	25	39
41	.. ...	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Regulation	51	170	221
42	.. ..	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	589	8,447	9,036
		Total ...	662	8,655	9,317
		Grand Total ...	1,225	15,417	19,642

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1933-34.

Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
				Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562 Cr. P. C.	Total		
				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16a	17	18	19
10	32	129	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	79	...
66	84	106	35	1	23	...	6	5	...	...	35	30	...
43	75	85	9	...	2	..	5	2	...	...	9	42	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	39	71	10	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	10	40	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,460	1,540	1,249	447	5	310	1	46	21	4	30	447	322	...
7	9	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
1,630	1,779	1,644	523	6	390	1	57	35	4	30	523	514	..
88	71	209	21	...	...	10	...	11	...	...	21	67	...
33	62	56	19	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	19	16	...
121	133	265	40	1	...	10	...	29	...	...	40	83	...
375	460	656	226	10	116	1	30	48	1	20	226	181	...
2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,221	2,600	2,025	926	28	549	36	47	112	12	142	926	454	...
6	3	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...
289	333	345	127	11	57	8	23	17	...	11	127	79	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
29	34	57	28	...	15	...	7	1	...	5	28	8	...
107	92	120	42	...	31	...	5	1	...	2	42	31	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
159	105	310	59	5	7	14	...	33	...	...	59	144	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
16	13	23	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,206	3,640	3,517	1,411	56	778	59	112	212	13	181	1,411	901	...
5,835	6,598	8,982	2,638	114	1,398	76	211	581	17	241	2,638	2,547	1
10	14	51	29	..	...	..	...	29	...	...	29	4	...
21	27	38	20	...	...	...	...	18	...	2	20	9	...
216	166	152	125	27	72	...	15	6	...	5	125	8	...
7,678	8,248	9,894	8,296	37	87	...	...	8,162	...	10	8,296	676	...
7,925	8,455	10,135	8,470	64	159	...	15	8,215	..	17	8,470	697	...
13,760	15,053	19,117	11,108	178	1,557	76	226	8,796	17	258	11,108	3,244	4

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases dispos

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms: Under one month	Terms: From 1 to 2
			20	21	22
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	...	1	3
27	270, 281, 282 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	2
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	3
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
29	449, 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460,	Lurking, house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	52	36
		Attempt ...	1	...	...
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	53	44
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	10	..
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	1	...
		Total ...	...	11	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.			
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	2	46	18
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		ordinary	2	179	103
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	4	25	8
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	1	5	5
36	419 and 420	Cheating	2	3	5
		Attempt ...	...	...	..
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house breaking.	...	15	1
		Attempt ...	.	...	...
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles	...	2	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Total ..	11	275	140
		Total of classes I to V ...	29	353	229
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.			
39	225 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	...	...
41	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Regulation	1	45	19
42	.....	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1	26	...
		Total ...	2	71	19
		Grand Total ...	31	424	248

VII—*concld.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1933–34.

imprisonment														
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Pending with Police	Release	Withdrawn	Compounded	Transferred
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
5	3	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	22	...	5	3	...	...
...	10	3	5	11	...	7	...	...	26	1	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	..	28	...	...	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	..	6	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	126	51	42	22	6	3	...	...	318	2	148	3	...	5
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
59	140	55	52	27	6	18	...	...	408	3	173	12	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	4	1	47	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	13	..
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	74	...	5	2	60	1
22	45	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	194	5	16	2	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	242	31	36	12	...	1	...	...	414	4	181	3	...	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	46	9	3	1	1	...	...	...	122	...	5	3	2	3
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	4	...	...	...
1	19	3	5	2	1	...	...	...	39	...	1	3	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	8	...	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
89	370	62	51	15	2	1	...	..	887	9	215	11	17	55
189	601	123	129	18	26	83	15	3	2,830	25	454	169	224	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...
14	34	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	1	...	...
20	50	20	8	..	...	...	..	...	837	...	9	75	...	..
34	84	22	8	..		...	...	..	878	...	11	76	1	...
223	685	145	137	48	26	83	15	3	3,705	25	465	245	225	62

APPENDIX VIII—(Criminal).

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1933-34.

Names of Courts	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Person remaining at the end of the year	Dealt with under Section 562, Cr. P. C.	Struck off under C. L. No. 144
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred			
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates	Past year	Present year								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Court of Sessions ...	140	173	43	337	...	...	...	...	229	380*	1	133	174	8†	...	63	...	...
Courts of District Magistrates.	26	94	14	17	...	30	74	...	52	135	1	13	109	1	...	7	2	2
Courts of other Magistrates ...	27,070	24,003	10,403	4,769	3,111	23,528	900	...	46,230	42,710	6,896	10,576	15,104	328	234	8,511	259	802
Total ...	27,236	24,270	10,460	5,122	3,111	23,528	974	...	46,511	43,225	6,898	10,722	15,387	337	234	8,581	261	804

*One person transferred to Additional Assistant Sessions Court, Mysore, was under transit on 30th June 1934.
†Referred to the High Court.

APPENDIX IX—(Criminal).

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1933-34.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases							
	Applications rejected		Sentence					
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed	
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
High Court of Mysore	1	1	68	50	24	14	7	4
Courts of Sessions	1	1	432	338	150	94	128	58
Courts of District and other Magistrates	...	...	181	105	58	26	118	56
Total ...	2	2	681	493	232	134	253	118

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases								
	Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
High Court of Mysore ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	100	49	
Courts of Sessions	...	...	1	1	19	9	567	120	
Courts of District and other Magistrates.	...	...	...	...	8	4	68	27	
Total ...	...	..	1	1	28	14	735	196	

APPENDIX X—(Civil).

Statement showing the nature and value of Civil suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1933-34.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled and remanded		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	16,591	16,497	34,448	29,532	1,115	1,080	52,154	47,108	35,243	32,610	16,911	14,498
Subordinate Judges' Courts	3,228	2,956	9,253	8,200	252	265	12,733	11,421	9,651	9,037	3,082	2,384
District Judges' Courts ...	237	231	82	48	2	4	321	283	90	108	231	175
Total ...	20,056	19,684	43,783	37,780	1,369	1,349	65,208	58,812	44,984	41,755	20,224	17,057

Appendix X—(Civil)—*concld.*

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year					
	Value	Suits regarding landed property	Suits regarding money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Exparte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	56,70,170 15 6	1,211	27,334	987	17,193	9,563	1,567	747	...	462	16,145	7,295	636	8,534	55,74,323 9 4	251
Subordinate Judges' Courts	18,30,124 2 8	22	3,154	24	5,351	2,627	1	147	65	9	4,842	1,865	186	2,144	19,22,063 9 7	125
District Judges' Courts ...	7,51,886 5 6	13	17	18	1	4	3	2	36	2	2	8	1	97	20,24,688 4 6	1,120
Total ...	82,52,181 7 8	1,246	35,505	1,029	22,545	12,194	1,571	896	101	473	20,989	9,168	823	10,775	95,21,075 7 5	225

N.B.—Column 3 excludes transferred cases, hence the difference between the figures of that column and column 12.

APPENDIX XI—(Civil).

Statement showing the results of applications for Execution of Decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1933-34.

Tribunals	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Munsiffs' Courts	26,921	29,967	10,091,668 11 2	38,224	35,584	82,59,988 0 8	65,145	65,551	1,83,51,656 11 11
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	5,679	5,580	20,64,353 11 7	10,496	10,103	25,67,260 4 5	16,175	15,683	46,31,614 0 0
District Judges' Courts ...	217	229	21,18,477 10 6	162	121	9,79,143 0 1	379	350	30,97,620 10 7
Total ...	32,817	35,776	1,42,74,500 1 4	48,882	45,808	1,18,06,391 5 2	81,699	81,584	2,60,80,891 6 6

Tribunals	Disposed of			Closing balance			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below six months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Munsiffs' Courts	35,178	37,601	92,04,263 12 5	29,967	27,950	91,47,392 15 6	10,321	9,387	8,242
Subordinate Judges' Courts	10,595	10,265	21,21,909 4 7	5,580	5,418	25,09,704 11 5	1,977	2,489	952
District Judges' Courts	150	135	9,80,130 3 8	229	215	21,17,490 6 11	42	32	141
Total ...	45,923	48,001	1,23,06,303 4 8	35,776	33,583	1,37,74,588 1 10	12,340	11,908	9,335

NOTE.—The difference between the figures in Cols. 3 & 14 is due to cases transferred from one court to another out of those in the latter column.

APPENDIX XII—(Civil).

Statement showing the number and results of Appeals in Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1933-34.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
High Court—											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Appeals from original decrees ...	208	227	109	74	317	301	90	67	227	234	4,84,976 7 6	2,13,599 7 2
Do appellate decrees ...	352	415	244	236	596	651	181	163	115	488	79,349 11 0	76,683 3 4
Do original orders ...	40	28	37	46	77	74	49	49	28	25	...	...
Do appellate orders ...	7	2	2	11	9	13	7	10	2	3	...	...
Total ...	607	672	392	367	999	1,039	327	289	672	750	5,64,326 2 6	29,028,210 10 6
District Judges' Courts—												
Appeals from decrees ...	828	954	696	630	1,524	1,584	428	569	1,096	1,015	2,32,086 1 6	2,48,269 6 5
Do orders ...	178	225	229	243	407	468	182	203	225	265	...	...
Subordinate Judges' Courts—												
Appeals from decrees ...	834	499	301	577	1,135	1,076	636	757	499	319	3,01,257 8 10	1.79,088 15 9
Do orders ...	94	55	47	113	141	168	86	116	55	52	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,541	*2,405	1,665	1,930	4,206	4,335	1,659	1,934	2,547	2,401	1,097,619 12 10	7,17,641 0 8

*The difference between the figures in Columns 8 & 10 is due to exclusion of 43 Appeals transferred out of those in the latter column.

Appendix XII—(Civil)—*concld.*

Tribunals	How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks
	Confirmed		Reversed		Amended		Remanded for trial		Compromised or otherwise disposed of				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
High Court—											Days	Days	
Appeals from original decrees ...	33	24	4	9	20	8	8	4	25	22	997·7	1,032·5	
Do appellate decrees ...	120	110	23	15	8	2	5	7	25	29	527·1	536·2	
Do original orders ...	29	23	6	8	6	8	2	3	6	7	233·8	228·4	
Do appellate orders ...	2	4	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	3	242·7		
Total ...	184	161	33	35	34	18	20	14	56	61	606·5	580·3	
District Judges' Courts—													
Appeals from decrees ...	203	285	71	61	47	71	22	47	85	105	508·2	535·4	
Do orders ...	88	104	32	22	5	14	7	10	50	53	380·2	238·03	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—													
Appeals from decrees ...	380	366	96	135	66	97	29	83	65	76	416·1	407·6	
Do orders ...	56	65	17	28	3	1	4	7	6	15	284·3	216·2	
Grand Total ...	911	981	249	281	155	201	82	161	262	310	466·6	441·6	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the State during the year 1933-34.

Station	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and prisons	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Current year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									Rs. a. p.		
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail, Bangalore 1 Sub-Jail, Mysore 6 District Lock-ups 1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields. 44 Taluk Lock-ups	380	6,520	6,983	7,400	836·77	873·43	979	1,18,156-11-9	23 days	2

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1933-34.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration during		Nature of documents presented									
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous	
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mysore	121,614	314,561	48,149	54,552	61,551	67,303	847	892	839	929	10,228	10,885

Name of State	Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Returned at the request of the Parties
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Mysore	121,497	134,345	35,352,796-3-2	4,10,91,221-7-11	98	131	181	197	35

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1933-34.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	54,817	1,65,16,278 9 3	1,11,406 14 0	48,106	1,28,13,119 8 11	89,805 2 0	
Sales	66,931	1,82,67,979 13 5	1,30,157 11 0	51,516	1,57,45,904 10 11	1,13,451 2 0	
Wills ...	885	7,30,838 10 8	4,601 6 0	843	7,35,957 15 5	4,460 6 0	
Money Bonds.	676	1,63,793 11 9	1,028 10 0	547	1,95,105 10 4	948 14 0	
Miscellaneous.	11,036	54,12,330 10 10	33,461 4 0	10,485	58,62,708 5 7	32,902 0 0	
'B' Return			23,748 10 3			20,467 15 11	
Total ...	1,34,345	4,10,91,221 7 11	3,04,404 7 3	1,21,497	3,53,52,796 3 2	2,62,035 7 11	
Total expenditure.	...	1,73,034 15 0	...	...	...	1,74,636 8 3	
Net profit	..	1,31,369 8 3	...	...	...	87,398 15 8	

APPENDIX XVI.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1933-34.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Names of Municipality	Opening Balance on 1st July 1933	Receipts during		Total for 1933-34	Expenditure during		Closing Balance on 30th June 1933
		1933-34	1932-33		1933-34	1932-33	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bangalore City ...	1,71,792	15,72,135	13,53,090	17,43,927	13,80,497	15,94,392	3,63,430
2. Chennapatna ...	10,074	37,604	22,009	47,678	47,257	24,128	421
3. Closepet ..	2,774	13,161	8,694	15,934	11,542	11,356	4,393
4. Magadi ...	1,677	5,762	5,121	7,440	5,568	5,222	1,872
5. Kankanhalli ...	1,173	10,780	9,491	11,953	9,004	8,503	2,949
6. Dodballapur ...	346	20,879	19,663	21,225	20,497	20,394	728
7. Devanhalli ...	1,688	7,612	6,919	9,300	7,854	6,740	1,431
8. Anekal ...	616	9,084	6,635	9,699	8,285	6,781	1,414
9. Vadigenhalli ...	3,477	4,258	2,826	7,735	3,788	2,861	3,947
10. Nelamangala ...	3,245	6,278	7,094	9,523	5,251	4,717	4,272
11. Tyamagondlu ...	1,051	4,843	6,007	5,894	4,367	5,446	1,526
12. Sarjapur ...	5,418	2,073	1,594	7,491	2,320	1,924	5,171
13. Yelahanka ...	1,725	3,317	4,751	5,042	3,422	3,749	1,620
14. Hoskote ...	4,106	6,802	7,706	10,906	9,794	6,660	1,114
Total ...	2,09,162	17,04,588	14,66,600	19,13,747	15,19,446	17,02,873	3,94,288

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar ...	3,974	76,161	35,730	39,704	76,868	34,976	4,728
2. Bowringpet ...	2,556	26,015	27,872	30,428	26,584	25,300	5,128
3. Malur ...	189	10,040	15,782	15,971	9,857	14,207	1,764
4. Mulbagal ...	1,173	8,060	7,282	8,455	6,786	7,342	1,113
5. Srinivaspur ...	1,726	4,270	3,834	5,560	4,428	4,029	1,532
6. Chintamani ...	7,651	43,089	43,525	51,176	44,152	46,237	4,939
7. Sidlaghatta ...	395	5,121	7,417	7,812	5,329	5,522	2,290
8. Chikballapur ...	6,228	38,426	33,865	40,093	35,999	34,695	5,398
9. Goribidnur ...	4,332	6,360	8,023	12,355	5,984	11,202	1,153
10. Bagepalli ...	530	1,066	1,287	1,817	1,374	988	829
11. Gudibanda ...	1,291	2,071	2,425	3,716	2,673	2,400	1,316
Total ...	30,045	2,20,679	1,87,042	2,17,087	2,20,034	1,86,898	30,189

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1933-34, Mysore District including Mysore City.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1933	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1933-34	Expenditure during the		Closing Balance on the 30th June 1934
		Past year 1932-33	Present year 1933-34		Past year 1932-33	Present year 1933 34	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Tumkur ...	10,347	86,553	2,01,954	2,12,301	87,788	2,04,167	8,134
2. Madhugiri ...	5,040	23,868	22,154	27,194	23,274	23,144	4,850
3. Chiknayakanhalli.	6.464	10,336	12,121	18,585	9,265	13,398	5,107
4. Sira ...	2,940	11,722	11,558	14,498	12,897	10,955	3,543
5. Gubbi ...	579	13,627	18,689	19,269	14,638	18,194	355
6. Tiptur ...	6,716	55,488	1,08,835	175,551	56,171	1,06,432	9,089
7. Pavagada ...	1,016	4,717	5,036	6,052	4,404	4,064	1,988
8. Kunigal ...	...	13,903	13,269	...	11,858	14,668	...
9. Kortagere ...	158	3,218	4,821	4,978	3,227	3,814	1,164
10. Turuvekere ..	1,529	4,772	5,817	7,347	5,432	6,852	494
Total ...	34,789	2,28,204	4,04,252	4,85,785	2,28,954	4,05,485	34,724

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City ...	27,438	8,07,598	6,58,101	6,85,539	8,20,341	6,67,367	18,172
1. Chamarajnagar	4,343	23,922	28,400	32,743	23,734	25,105	7,638
2. Hunsur ...	1,001	12,752	57,311	58,312	12,104	11,775	46,537
3. Nanjangud ...	4,505	31,534	30,886	35,391	31,604	31,402	3,989
4. Malvalli ...	849	15,686	30,377	31,226	15,295	30,405	821
5. Seringapatam	1,858	10,218	15,997	17,855	11,727	14,099	3,756
6. Nagamangala	3,929	4,176	5,265	9,194	2,962	3,309	5,885
7. Gundlupet ...	3,885	10,810	1,354	5,239	8,807	11,972	—6,733
8. French-Rocks	851	9,192	27,016	27,870	14,651	26,735	1,135
9 Ramasamudra	2,377	2,875	2,187	4,564	2,390	1,749	2,815
10. T.-Narsipur...	285	2,967	3,177	3.462	3,120	2,807	655
11. Mugur ..	—377	1,735	2,165	1,786	2.205	1,550	236
12. Heggaddevankote.	1,047	1,105	1,450	2,497	1,754	1,634	863
13. Sargur ...	681	2,183	1,976	2,657	2,565	2,316	341
14. Talkad ...	—992	2,298	3,432	2,440	3,665	1,861	579
15. Bannur ...	81	3,019	2,298	2,379	3,186	1,948	431
16. Melkote ...	324	3,264	3.631	3,955	3,360	3,248	707
17. Maddur ...	1,890	3,812	3.583	5,473	3,733	3,786	1,687
18. Krishnarajasagara.	12,792	5,524	21,607	34,399	3,889	14,229	20,170
19. Saligrama ...	311	4,235	3.732	4.043	4,534	3,538	505
20. Krishnarajpete.	328	3,110	3,763	4,091	3,229	3,580	511
21. Periyapatna...	4,858	4,411	3,348	8,206	3,960	3,841	4,365
22. Mandya ...	10,687	12,394	20,762	31,449	11,795	16,369	15,080
23. Yelandur ...	2,479	3,033	2,775	5,254	2,032	2,884	2,370
24. Belakavadi ...	574	1,967	2,341	2,915	2,606	1,852	1,063
25. Mirle ...	1,000	1,235	2,303	3,303	1,106	1,346	1,957
26. Agara Mamballi.	2,830	2,326	2,937	5,767	1,966	2,543	3,224
Total ...	90,327	9,87,381	9,42,172	10,32,009	10,02,828	8,93,740	1,38,759

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1933-34.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1933	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1933-34	Expenditure during the		Closing Balance on the 30th June 1934
		Past year 1932-33	Present year 1933-34		Past year 1932-33	Present year 1933-34	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Hassan ...	7,249	78,062	82,440	89,689	77,174	77,039	12,650
2. Hole-Narsipur...	11,246	27,663	79,869	91,115	27,569	25,817	65,298
3. Arsikere ...	5,132	30,248	64,599	69,731	27,947	60,167	9,564
4. Banavar ...	767	3,541	4,629	5,396	4,342	4,168	1,228
5. Harnahalli ...	169	1,167	1,515	1,684	1,060	1,278	406
6. Channaraya-patna.	4,931	16,351	14,327	19,258	12,314	12,606	6,652
7. Sravanabelgola.	439	3,837	4,808	5,247	3,622	4,143	1,104
8. Arkalgud ...	2,642	6,142	10,407	13,049	6,850	9,228	3,821
9. Konanur ...	1,469	8,239	12,137	13,606	7,612	9,949	3,657
10. Saklespur ...	2,817	22,199	15,886	18,703	22,312	12,858	5,845
11. Belur ...	1,454	6,702	6,775	8,229	6,730	4,558	3,671
12. Alur ...	4,920	10,467	16,291	21,211	10,213	12,087	9,124
Total ...	43,235	2,14,618	3,13,683	3,56,918	2,07,745	2,33,898	1,23,020

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga ...	1,138	95,416	82,560	83,698	97,507	77,595	6,103
2. Bhadravati ...	7,837	8,927	20,216	28,053	9,048	22,709	5,344
3. Channagiri ...	2,844	4,384	4,372	7,216	4,008	6,114	1,102
4. Honnali ...	1,979	7,166	7,011	8,990	6,506	7,664	1,346
5. Nyamati ...	802	3,614	7,189	7,991	4,704	4,786	3,205
6. Shikarpur ...	2,947	11,113	8,846	11,793	9,405	10,069	1,724
7. Siralkoppa ...	788	4,835	3,278	4,066	4,326	3,507	559
8. Sorab ...	479	2,748	2,034	2,513	2,460	2,186	327
9. Sagar ...	7,747	27,812	29,348	37,095	23,748	29,578	7,517
10. Hosanagar ...	1,388	1,788	1,495	2,883	2,314	1,223	1,660
11. Tirthahalli ...	2,922	10,500	7,532	10,454	9,293	7,253	3,201
12. Kumsi ...	1,470	2,261	2,611	4,081	2,760	3,513	568
Total ...	32,341	1,80,574	1,76,492	2,08,833	1,76,079	1,76,177	32,656

Appendix XVI—*concld.*

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1933-34.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1933	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1933-34	Expenditure during the		Closing Balance on the 30th June 1934
		Past year 1932-33	Present year 1933-34		Past year 1932-33	Present year 1933-34	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Chikmagalur ...	30,173	71,896	45,793	75,966	58,701	46,336	29,630 (a
2. Tarikere ...	2,055	27,415	52,892	54.947	29,498	51,621	3,326 (b
3. Birur ...	8,148	11,134	10,843	18,991	7,618	9,143	9,848 (c
4. Kadur ...	2,765	10,560	11.233	13,998	7,833	9,400	4,598 (d
5. Koppa ...	2,662	8,625	7,219	9,881	7,344	8,315	1,566 (
6. Mudgere ...	1,674	8,056	8,417	10,091	5,716	8,342	1,749 (
7. Narasimharajapura	962	3.354	1,250	5,212	3,816	3,899	1,313 (
8. Sringeri ..	6,173	5,299	5,061	11,234	4,175	4,323	6,911
9. Ajjampur ...	434	3,010	3,221	3,655	2,927	2,922	733
Total ...	55,046	1,49,349	1,18,929	2,03,975	1,27.628	1,44,301	59,674

(*a*) Rs. 11,119-6-2, (*b*) Rs. 27,990-7-6, (*c*) Rs. 7,000, (*d*) Rs. 2,000 (i) Mysore Savings Bank. (*e*) is Rs. 8,000-0-0, in Mysore State Loan Bonds (ii) Rs. 6,481-15-7 in Govt. Savings Bank. (*f*) Rs. 62-11-5 in Government Savings Bank. (*g*) Rs. 500-0-0 State Loan Bonds.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug ...	23,218	46,000	51,455	74,673	38,388	53,119	21,55
2. Davangere ...	28,695	1,40,748	1,28,541	1,57,236	1,58,217	1,30,487	26,74
3. Harihar ...	1,589	13,274	18,738	20,327	14,861	19,182	1,14
4. Challakere ...	6,129	19,606	18,228	24,357	18,225	16,748	7,60
5. Hiriyur ...	561	5,934	16,118	16,679	13,249	14,605	2,07
6. Hosdurga ...	3,661	10,351	10,333	13,994	12,203	11,206	2,78
7. Holalkere ...	2,017	4,539	4,008	6,055	3,787	3,762	2,29
8. Jagalur ...	2,308	6,701	7,441	9,749	7,150	7,426	2,32
9. Molakalmuru ..	327	3,578	4,876	5,203	3,793	3,775	1,42
10. Naikanhatti .	1,003	2,819	2,713	3,746	2,352	2,528	1,21
11. Mayakonda ..	738	1,158	1,410	2,148	1,022	1,670	47
Total ...	70,276	2,54,711	2,63,891	3,34,167	2,73,347	2,64,508	69,6

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State for the year 1933-34.

Month	July 1933	August 1933	September 1933	October 1933	November 1933	December 1933	January 1934	February 1934	March 1934	April 1934	May 1934	June 1934	Total for the year	Total for the past year	Average for the past five years
Mysore State	7·63	8·71	6·67	9·71	0·57	1·73	0·21	0·02	0·03	1·64	2·03	5·29	44·27	51·87	39·97

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during the year 1933-34.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

Articles	During June 1933		During June 1934		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	8	4	8	...	
2. Rice (best sort)	7	...	6	10	
3. Rice (common sort) ...	9	8	8	13	
4. Cholam	15	8	16	12	
5. Ragi	24	...	27	11	

APPENDIX XIX.

Summary of Expenditure for 1933-34 in the Public Works Department.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12. General Administration—							
(4) Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy—							
Works ...	24,483	...	24,483	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	...	...	7,677	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...
Total ...	24,483	..	32,182	..	...	...	32,182
23. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue—							
Major works ...	6,69,857	72,061	6,69,857	...	...	...	...
Minor works ...	44,241	...	1,16,302	...	4,94,512	4,94,512	...
Restoration of Minor Tanks ...	94,930	...	94,930	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	...	...	2,67,727	...	...	71,909	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	..	581	...	...	2,055	...
Suspense ...	...	..	2,778	..	...	...	...
Total ...	8,09,028	72,061	11,46,619	...	4,94,512	5,68,476	17,15,095
24. Civil Works							
Civil Buildings ...	3,37,924	1,26,164	4,64,088	56,005	15,869	71,874	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	6,641	2,583	9,224	1,08,426	...	1,08,426	...
Other works ...	...	...	...	...	1,31,353	1,31,353	...
Loss on Stock ...	...	...	2,165	...	...	...	...
Establishment ..	..	...	1,58,040	...	..	11,600	..
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	3,009	...	...	132	..
Suspense ...	...	...	88,481	...	...	...	...
Total 24. Civil Works ...	3,44,565	1,28,747	7,25,007	1,64,431	1,47,222	3,23,385	10,48,392

Appendix XIX—*contd.*

ınd, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
.. Communications—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Roads	67,873	8,31,975	8,99,848	93,360	5,26,479	6,19,839	...
(2) Bridges	—37,990	13,411	—24,579	6,934	1,655	8,589	...
(3) Travellers' bungalows	15,717	32,228	47,945	...	...	...	...
(4) Hill Stations ..	...	8,043	8,043	...	...	...	...
(4A) Motor License Fees collecting charges ...	...	12,333	12,333	...	...	...	...
(5) Establishment ...	...	...	2,82,255	...	...	1,03,221	...
(6) Tools and Plant ...	...	...	11,287	...	...	2,904	...
Total 24A ...	45,600	8,97,990	12,37,132	1,00,294	5,28,133	7,34,553	19,71,685
Education—							
Buildings	1,13,897	23,508	1,37,405	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	...	...	35,432	...	..	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	331	...	..	...	...
Total ...	1,13,897	23,508	1,73,168	...	...	..	1,73,168
Agriculture, Buildings—	2,414	...	2,414	..	..	...	...
Establishment ...	...	...	760	...	..	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,414	...	3,186	...	..	...	3,186
Grants for Public Improvements ...	2,025	...	2,025	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,025	...	2,163	...	...	...	2,163
Army—11 . Military Works ...	27,829	22,330	50,159	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	...	...	15,714	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	185	...	..	...	...
Total ...	27,829	22,330	66,058	...	...	...	66,058

Appendix XIX—*concld.*

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Total Funds			T work rep
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
38. K. R. S. and allied Works outlay ...	5,38,193	..	5,38,193	...	...	...	
Establishment ...	...	...	1,10,186	...	...	...	
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	2,675	...	...	..	
Suspense	...	...	—16,101	...	...	...	
Total ...	5,38,193	...	6,34,953	...	...	..	6,3
XXV. K. R. S. Revenue Account ...	...	1,36,005	1,36,005	. .	...	...	
Establishment ...	...	...	1,60,051	...	...	...	
Tools and Plant ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	
Total ...	...	1,36.005	2,96,056	...	...	..	2,9
39. Industrial and other Works— Sri Chamarajendra Water Works ...	5,85,358	...	5,85,358	...	...	...	
Establishment ...	...	...	43,521	...	...	...	
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	7,819	...	...	...	
Suspense ...	...	...	—22,630	...	...	...	
Total ...	5,85,358	...	6,14,068	...	...	...	6,
XXX. Sri Chamarajendra Water Works— Revenue account ...	...	4,38,321	4,38,321	...	...	...	
Depreciation ...	...	79,305	79,305	...	...	...	
Establishment ...	...	...	43,153	...	...	. .	
Tools and plant ...	...	...	1,663	...	...	...	
Total ...	..	5,17,626	5,62,442	...	...	...	5,
Contribution Works— Buildings	1,88,182	49,784	2,37,966	...	...	...	
Communications ...	1,01,815	2,911	1,04,726	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	12,421	64	12,485	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,02,418	52,759	3,55,177	...	...	...	
Irrigation Works ...	10,319	1,951	12,270	...	...	...	
Total Contribution Works ..	3,12,737	54,710	3,67,447	...	...	...	
Establishment ...	...	...	4,489	...	...	...	
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	122	. .	...	...	
Total ..	3,12,737	54,710	3,72,058	...	...	...	3
Grand Total ...	28,06,129	18,52,977	58,65,092	2,64,725	11,69,868	16,26,414	74

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1933-34.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	* Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore ...	1929-30	163,511	294,532	6,379	55,778	181,015	261,391	321,250	2,705	9,167	...	123,524	41 431	
Kolar ..		194,430	172,162	10,380	58,165	126,067	525,001	280,650	1,516	8,504	...	101,902	34,799	
Tumkur ...		203,114	200,310	11,389	48,361	147,350	690,121	300,870	2,560	7,253	...	118,721	32,378	
Mysore ..		291,995	386,063	10,299	93,734	224,913	645,479	316,064	2,086	6,964	19	207,670	64,824	
Hassan ...		195,016	208,188	7,980	54,094	140,971	276,223	112,815	1,701	1,978	...	103,272	20,671	
Shimoga ..		190,630	141,061	19,654	65,017	171,995	29,036	45,166	870	664	...	79,748	35,381	
Kadur ...		119,434	91,975	8,847	30,853	80,522	72,148	50,024	598	1,204	...	52,854	13,929	
Chitaldrug ...		178,717	1,00,640	12,826	76,293	110,138	321,735	165,287	1,970	1,227	5	78,085	28,776	
Total ...		1,536,897	1,694,931	87,754	482,255	1,185,971	2,821,134	1,592,126	14,006	39,961	24	866,676	272,189	

* Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock held in 1930.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Revenue of the Mysore State during the year 1933-34.

Name of State	Year	Country spirits (Arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total	
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Mysore State ...	1932-33	536	21,70,441	88	93,770	247	4,04,813	2,378	32,56,206	3,249	59,25,230
	1933-34	526	20,28 800	88	82,313	248	4,23,255	2,334	32,43,051	3,198	57,77,419

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1933-34.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the year 1932-33	Collection during the current year 1933-34	Remissions during the current yea 1933-34	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	83,05,040	1,18,24,073	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands	12,15,338	1,09,55,941	1,21,71,279	1,13,57,940	1,06,24,615	1,31,085	14,15,579
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inams and Whole Inam villages including Kayamgutta.	1,18,175	5,56,578	6,74,753	5,51,891	5,14,250	4,130	1,56,373
3. Miscellaneous	4,77,587	13,19,460	17,97,047	11,10,316	10,55,094	58,029	6,83,924
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*3,72,678*	*3,72,678*	*3,68,530*	*3,72,678*	...	...
Total ...	18,11,100	1,24,59,301	1,42,70,401	1,26,51,617	1,18,21,281	1,93,244	22,55,876
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty on Gold	3,28,386	15,86,529	19,14,915	14,63,378	15,55,131	...	3,59,784
2. Other leases	...	20,344	20,344	23,153	20,344	..	...
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines	...	65,187	65,187	56,240	65,187	..	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*811*	*811*	*817*	*811*	...	...
Total ...	3,28,386	16,71,249	19,99,635	15,41,954	16,39,851	...	3,59,784

B. Forest—								
1. Sandal oil	...	9,76,260	9,76,260	11,03,290	9,49,285	...	26,975
2. Timber, etc., removed by Govt. and Private Agency.	2,43,286	14,08,448	16,51,684	12,75,831	13,29,628	22,974	2,99,082
3. Creosoting plant (Net Receipts)	...	...	...	288	...	...	...
4. Miscellaneous	3,273	33,815	37,088	51,304	33,947	208	2,933
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*1,356*	*1,356*	*4,404*	*1,356*	...	...
Total ...	2,46,509	24,17,167	26,63,676	24,26,309	23,11,504	23,182	3,28,990
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack	24,153	19,66,935	19,91,148	19,92.148	18,10,679	1,395	1,79 074
2. Toddy	82,099	32,54,082	33,36,181	29,28,999	29,60,743	13,871	3,61,567
3. Ganja and majum	6,092	4,22,898	4,28,990	3,79,212	3,99,136	...	29,854
4. Opium	62	83,319	83,381	98,779	83,353	...	28
5. Other receipts	7,323	1,39,101	1,46,424	1,46.673	1,58,371	1,171	—13,118
Deduct—Refunds, etc. ...	...	*68,318*	*68,318*	*82,820*	*68,318*	...	...
Total ...	1,19,729	57,98,077	59,17,806	54,57,991	54,43,964	16,437	5,57,405
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. General Stamps	...	6,23,356	6,23,356	7,06,843	6,23,356	...	...
2. Court-fee Stamps	...	11,77,392	11,77,392	13,35,703	11,77,392	...	...
3. Stamped paper for copies	...	69,282	69,282	66,277	69,282	...	.
4. Entertainment Tax Stamps	...	14,446	14,446	...	14,446	...	...
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.	...	30,556	30,556	39,277	30,556	...	...
6. Fines and Penalties	...	18,075	18,075	21,735	18,075	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	..	*1,14,541*	*1,14,541*	*1,87,836*	*1,14,541*	...	...
Total ...	...	18,18,566	18,18,566	19,81,999	18,18,566	..	..

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the year 1932-33	Collection during the current year 1933-34	Remissions during the current year 1933-34	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	...	3,951	3,951	2,825	3,951	...	..
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits	...	6,094	6,094	6,533	6,094	...	...
3. Fees, fines, etc.	...	65,821	65,821	57,013	65,821	..	..
4. Miscellaneous	...	2,132	2,132	3,517	2,132	...	..
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*18,633*	*18,633*	*9,782*	*18,633*	...	...
Total ...	...	59,365	59,365	60,106	59,365	...	...
F. Miscellaneous and other receipts—							
1. Income-tax	54,657	19,64,173	20,18,830	12,72,838	19,79,692	2,238	36,900
2. Registration	...	2,59,832	2,59,832	3,01,860	2,59,832	...	..
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ..	...	18,305	18,305	16,364	18,305	...	..
4. Pensions and Allowances	...	66,137	66,137	69,057	66,137	...	...
5. Stationery and Printing	...	23,504	23,504	21,548	23,504	...	...
6. Miscellaneous	...	6,02,545	6,02,546	5,83,577	6,02,545	..	...

7. Jails	...	1.239	1,239	464	1,239	..	...
8. Police	...	11,962	11,962	16,598	11,962	..	...
9. Medical	...	71,136	71,386	78,850	71,136	...	...
10. Public Health	...	28,265	28,265	40,023	28,265	...	..
11. Education	...	2,27,913	2,27,913	2,31,504	2,27,913	...	...
12. Army	...	48,069	48,069	37,451	48,069	...	...
Total ...	54,657	33,23,080	33,77,737	26,65,134	33,38,599	2,238	36,900
G. Miscellaneous—							
Extraordinary receipts	...	..	...	...	...	...	
1. Surplus Revenue of the Assigned Tract ...	...	3,55,367	3,55,367	2,69,557	3,55,367	...	...
2. Interest—							
i. Interest on Loans	...	2,95,537	2,95,537	2,78,248	2,95,537	...	...
ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue	...	46,671	46,671	55,311	46,671	...	...
iii. Interest on Investments	...	16,16,755	16,16,755	9,12.242	16,16,755	...	...
iv. Interest on S. A. Ry. Capital	...	33,446	33,446	18,984	33,446	...	...
Deduct—Refunds	...	5,457	5,457	*3,926*	*5,457*	...	..
3. Civil Works	...	1,02,251	1,02,251	1,12,262	1,02,251	...	..
4. Communications	...	6,06,328	6,06,328	5,97,666	6,06,328	...	...
5. Agriculture	...	44,237	44,237	44,346	44,237	...	...
6. Industries and Commerce	...	21,623	21,623	23,914	21,623	...	...
Total ..	..	31,16,758	31,16,758	23,08,604	31,16,758	...	..

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the year 1932-33	Collection during the current year 1933-34	Remission during the current year 1933-34	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
General Commercial Services—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Railways Revenue Account	...	14,68,757	14,68,757	14,76,102	14,68,757	...	...
2 Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works	...	34,80,772	34,80,772	33,15,193	34,80,772	..	...
3. Iron Works profits	...	—4,54,605	—4,54,605	—2,16,406	—4,54,605	...	...
4. K. G. F. Water Works	...	1,03,643	1,03,643	93,808	1,03,643	...	...
5. Industrial Works (Net profits)	...	75,665	75,665	65,112	75,665	...	...
6. Sri Chamarajendra Water Works	..	1,63,124	1,63,124	...	1,63,124	...	...
Total ...	...	48,37,356	48,37,356	47,33,809	48,37,356	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts ...	25,60,381	3,55,00,919	3,80,61,300	3,38,27,523	3,42,87,244	2,35,101	35,38,955
Interest on Railway Loan Sinking Fund	...	5,00,069	5,00,069	5,04,816	5,00,069	...	..
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways	...	32,505	32,505	1,314	32,505	...	...
Commutation of Pensions	...	51,473	51,473	51,473	51,473	...	...

H. Debt Heads—(Net)—								
1. Investment account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
2. Debt	...	2,10,61,625	2,10,61,625	...	2,10,61,625	...	...
3 Unfunded Debt:—								
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds	...	...	...	17,93,251	...	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits	...	...	..	82,38,619	...	...	...
(*c*) Endowment and other account	...	46,779	46,779	1,16,078	46,779	...	...
4. Reserve Funds	...	1,17,41,417	1,17,41,417	28,80,299	1,17,41,417	...	...
5. Local and other funds	...	...	...	4,11,183	...	...	..
6. Deposits	...	1,29,663	1,29,633	3,49,247	1,29,663	...	...
7. Advances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Suspense accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
9. Departmental balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
10. Loans	...	...	...	93,071	...	...	...
11. Remittances	...	...	...	1,30,148	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous	...	389	389	1,124	389	...	.
Total Debt Heads ...	...	3,29,79,873	3,29,79,873	1,40,13,020	3,29,79,873	...	...
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads...	25,60,181	6,90,61,889	7,16,25,220	4,83,98,146	6,78,51,164	2,35,101	35,38,955
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	...	...	...	5,67,03,186	7,96,75,237	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure	
	Previous year 1932-33	Current year 1933-34	Actual expenditure 1932-33	Expenditure during the current year 1933-34
A. Tribute—	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subsidy to the British Government ...	24,50,000	24,50,000	24,50,000	24,50,000
B. Revenue Collection Charges—				
1. Land Revenue	27,54,000	27,52,000	27,09,909	27,06,419
2. Forest	12,15,000	11,55,000	12,11,357	12,37,700
3. Excise	4,04,000	3,93,000	3,88,300	3,84,932
4. Income-tax	68,000	64,000	65,031	60,505
5. Stamps	60,000	61,000	56.460	51,629
6. Registration	1,69,000	1,75,000	1,69,687	1,72,352
Total ...	46,70,000	46,00,000	46,00.744	46,13,537
C. Administration—				
1. Civil List	23,00,000	22,00,000	22,00,000	22,00,000
2. General Administration	13,04,000	13,87,000	13,50,321	13,86,115
3 Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ...	1,03,000	85,000	91,639	80,116
4. Stationery and Printing Departments...	2,13,000	2,60,000	1,93,056	2,16,544
5. Miscellaneous	81,000	98,000	1,26,665	1,25,186
6. Courts of Law	10.33.000	10,50.000	10,31,820	10.60,217
7. Jails	1,19,000	1,00,000	1,06,672	1,01,757
8. Police	18,29,000	18,63,000	18,13,057	18,52,891
9. Army	14,11,000	15,31,000	13,95,344	13,93,536
Total ..	83,93,000	85,74,000	83,08,574	84,16,362
D. Public Instruction	48,80,000	49,36,000	47,63,187	48,94,577
E. Medical charges	11,81,000	11,86,000	12,01,714	12,36,823
F. Religious charges	3,51,000	3,53,000	3,51,205	3,51,156
G. Commercial Services—				
1. Railways and Tramways ...	10,75,000	12,00,000	6,33,344	7,32,761
2. Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works	21,00,000	15,59,000	20,80,592	15,46,693
3. Industrial and Other Works ...	5,99,000	1.44,000	14,41,033	6,38,067
4. Iron Works	1,00,000	1,00,000	72,393	75,762
5. Commuted value of pensions ...	...	...	...	...
Total .	38,74,000	30,03,000	42,27,362	30 43,283

Appendix XXII —*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure	
	Previous year 1932-33	Current year 1933-34	Actual expenditure 1932-33	Expenditure during current year 1933-34
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. A. Special Contribution to the Loan Sinking Fund Reserve—	...	...	...	1,00,00,000
H. Public Works—				
i. Irrigation Works	12,50,000	11,95,000	10,80,600	11,46,619
ii. Civil Works	6,00,000	6,86,000	7,39,673	7,64,288
iii. Communications	11,50,000	10,14,000	16,42,183	12,37,132
Total ...	30,00,000	28,95,000	34,62,456	31,48,039
I. Pensions	21,92,000	23,69,000	22,58,711	22,67,013
J. Miscellaneous—				
1. Supervision of Mines	2,12,000	2,11,000	2,06,345	2,09,935
2. Sinking Fund	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000
3. Interest on debt and other obligations.	51,06,000	53,31,000	51,43,693	57,16,144
4. Public Health	2,07,000	2,41,000	2,30,235	2,43,343
5. Economic Development	..	...	...	...
6. Agriculture	10,51,000	10,09,000	9,61,193	9,46,932
7. Industries and Commerce ...	1,84,000	1,75,000	1,53,811	1,64,747
8. Co-operative Societies	1,31,000	1,33,000	1,32,373	1,30,569
9. Grants for Public Improvements ...	3,71,000	3,59,000	3,38,718	4,24,694
10. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...
11. Famine Insurance	...	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.	3,000	4,000	1,471	1,334
13 ,, Electrical ,, ...	...	..	4,831	—256
14. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	...	...	...	...
15. Extraordinary expenditure ...	...	..	...	...
16. Deduct:—Expenditure met from Reserve and Other Funds ...	...	5,01,000	8,31,590	5,84,073
Total ...	91,43,000	88,70,000	82,19,080	91,31,369
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	4,01,34,000	3,92,36,000	3,98,43,033	4,95,52,159

Appendix XXII *concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure	
	Previous year 1932-33	Current year 1933-34	Actual expenditure 1932-33	Expenditure during current year 1933-34
K. Debt Heads—(Net)—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Investment account	...	..	45,70,265	1,47,70,390
2. Debt	...	...	1,15,550	...
3. Unfunded Debt:—				
(a) Insurance and provident funds ...	...	...	...	19,15,358
Savings Bank Deposits	...	...	...	8,68,528
(c) Endowments for charitable and other purposes.	...	...	...	...
4 Reserve Funds	...	...	...	...
5. Local and other funds	...	...	...	73,768
6. Deposits	...	...	...	...
7. Advances	...	...	94,828	13,24,145
8. Suspense account	...	...	2,40,064	1,87,345
9. Departmental balance	...	...	15,373	9,668
10. Loans	...	...	...	3,90,672
11. Remittances	...	...	...	43,325
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	...	50,36,080	1,95,82,199
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads.	...	...	4,48,79,113	6,91,34,358
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	...	...	1,18,24,073	1,05,40,879
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	...	...	5,67.03,186	7,96,75,237

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief in the Mysore State during the Calendar year 1933.

Names of medical institutions	Number of patients treated		Results on in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Number of Out-patients	Number of In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Number Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining		In-patients	Out-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
280 Hospitals and Dispensaries...	4,196,638	41,530	28,372	6,276	2,354	2,295	...	...	14,31,752	1,487·51	20,799·20	...	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the Calendar year 1933.

Name	Estimated population on 1st July 1933	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year (1932)	Present year (1933)			Past year (1932)	Present year (1933)			Past year (1932)	Present year (1933)	Past year (1932)	Present year (1933)	
Mysore State	6,555,853	115,627	117,920	2,293	...	88,175	106,009	17,834	...	17·79	17·99	13·57	16·17	

For incorporation in the State Administration Report.

APPEN

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions

Number of Institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on 31st March	
Past year 1932-33	Present year 1933-34		1932-33	1933-34
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
6	4	Colleges, for men	2,279	2,232
2	2	Colleges, for women	72	83
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	567	574
1	1	College, Teaching	58	82
1	1	College, Engineering	181	192
1	1	College, Medical	91	105
15	13	Total ...	3,248	3,268
		Secondary Schools.		
30	30	High Schools, English, for boys	6,796	7,214
3	3	High Schools, Vernacular, for boys ...	207	110
292	293	Middle Schools, for boys (English) ...	31,276	32,289
6	6	High Schools, English, for girls	444	459
1	1	High Schools, Vernacular, for girls ...	30	13
34	33	Middle Schools, English, for girls ...	2,455	2,467
366	366	Total ...	41,208	42,552
		Primary Schools.		
5,706	5,718	Primary Schools for boys	214,897	213,802
537	536	Primary Schools for girls	32,294	324,71
6,423	6.254	Total ...	2,47,191	2,46,273
		Special Schools.		
10	9	Training Schools for Masters	585	634
3	3	Training Schools for Mistresses	86	89
16	18	Industrial Schools for men	1,200	1,441
2	4	Industrial Schools for women	386	232
6	7	Commercial Schools	530	461
77	79	Sanskrit Schools	1,895	1,968
2	2	Schools for the Defectives	101	100
1	1	Engineering School	337	306
4	4	Agricultural Schools	136	141
1	1	Medical Schools	196	233
		Practical Instruction classes included under Middle Schools.	...	...
122	128	Total ...	5,452	5,605
6,746	6,761	Total- Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure.	297,099	297,698
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		
991	931	Elementary	14,272	14,253
991	931	Total ...	14,272	14,253
...	...	Total Indirect Expenditure ..	...	...
7,737	7.692	Grand total of all Institutions and total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	311,371	311,951

DIX XXV.

maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1933-34.

Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
1932-33	1933-34	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,090	2,099	7,03,000	...	...	1,65,220	1,300	8,69,520
70	78						
415	434	50,721	4,347	...	...	2,176	57,244
58	82						
168	192	...	Included	under Colleges.		...	...
90	92						
2,891	2,977	7,53,721	4,347	...	1,65,220	3,476	9,26,764
6,172	6,533	3,96,823	11,205	1,184	1,49,282	42,470	6,01,624
199	100	39,747	...	...	...	...	39,747
25,569	26,808	7,03,338	114	...	9,280	33,492	7,46,224
396	409	51,846	...	...	5,568	8,115	65,529
27	13					...	
2,171	2,127	91,359	...	...	3,775	20,493	1,15,627
34,534	35,990	12,83,113	11,319	1,844	1,67,905	1,04,570	15,68,751
155,284	155,848	14,18,390	4,00,846	51,377	1,395	20,386	18,92,394
23,406	23,770	2,83,810	93,846	19,240	60	10,947	4,07,903
178,690	179,618	17,02,200	4,94,692	70,617	1,455	31,333	23,00,297
586	576	1,37,720	...	...	75	...	1,37,795
81	86	41,034	...	...	92	...	41,126
989	1,136	56,380	...	...	...	2,214	58,594
279	190					...	
495	424	12,875	...	...	8,925	1,974	23,744
1,389	1,615	12,900	...	...	...	...	12,900
79	78	6,930	...	...	185	265	7,380
188	165	35,066	...	...	11,434	...	46,500
135	139	21,000	...	...	...	...	21,000
184	217	..	Included	under	Colleges	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
4,405	4,626	3,23,905	...	...	20,711	4,453	3,49,069
220,520	223,211	40,62,939	5,10,358	72,461	3,55,291	1,43,832	51,44,881
14,272	14,253	...	..	...	...	...	...
14,272	14,253	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14,50,806	30,058	...	2,42,628	56,166	17,79,658
220,520	223,211	55,13,745	5,40,416	72,461	5.97,919	1,99,998	69,24,539